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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CAPT. ADAM A. CROSS WINS

General Term Sustains the Policeman and His Ward Man.

WITNESSES AGAINST THEM SCORED

Cross Had Been Dismissed from the Force for Bribery and Neglect —May Now Be Reinstated —To Recover Costs.

Adam A. Cross will be reinvested with the shield of a Police Captain under a decision handed down yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The Police Commissioners, Mr. Sheehan alone voting in the negative, dismissed him from the force on Aug. 31 of last year, on charges of bribery and neglect of duty. He appealed to the courts, and, in an opinion written by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and concurred in by Justices O'Brien and Parker, his dismissal is set aside.

The main ground on which the action of the Police Commissioners is reversed is the bad character of the chief witnesses

Capt. Adam A. Cross,
The policeman in whose favor the General Term made a decision.

in the bribery charge against Capt. Cross, and the sharp and confusing conflictions in their testimony. Of the charge of neglect of duty the Court says:

The mere fact that a finding of neglect of duty might be sustained upon the evidence should not prevent a reversal of the judgment of the Police Commissioners convicting the relator of an infamous crime.

George Smith, who was Cross's ward man, and who was dismissed at the same time as his superior, on evidence going to show that he collected the alleged bribe money, is also reinstated. Both men are awarded costs and will draw their full salaries from the time of their discharge.

Capt. William S. Devery and his ward men, Edward Glennon and Charles Burns, were dismissed at the same time as Cross and Smith. The cases of these three men are still to be passed on by the General Term.

Cross, who is related to the wife of Gov. Flower, was attached to the Fifth Street Police Station at the time of his dismissal. It was while he commanded the Eldridge Street Station that he was alleged to have collected "protection" money from two women—Mrs. Schubert and Mrs. Sandford. The former kept a disorderly house in Chrystie Street and the latter in Bayard Street. They swore at the trial of the accused officials to having paid them large sums of money.

These two women also accused Capt. Devery and his ward men. Capt. Devery was on the sick list at the time he was ordered on trial, and did not appear during the whole proceedings.

Mrs. Schubert went off to Europe right after the trials. It was said at the time that she had perjured herself, and there was talk of indicting her.

At Police Headquarters the news of Capt. Cross's reinstatement was received with lively interest. President Martin of the Police Board, when visited in his office, said the action of the General Term was not a surprise to him. He added that the board could appeal from the decision if it saw fit, and direct the Corporation Counsel to take the case to the Court of Appeals, but he would venture no opinion as to the probable action of the board when the matter came before it.

Commissioner Kerwin, who, with Messrs. Martin and Murray, voted against Cross, also said he was not surprised. Capt. Cross, in his opinion, made a good defense, but he was of the opinion that the finding of the Commissioners should be final in such cases. Gen. Kerwin expressed the belief that the board would restore Capt. Cross to duty without delay.

Commissioner Murray was unwilling to discuss the matter, as he said he had "no official knowledge" of the order of reinstatement.

In the opinion Justice Van Brunt treats the witnesses against Cross in a severe manner. He says in one part:

"The witnesses to the bribery in reference to 144 Chrystie Street were the proprietress of that establishment, claimed by the prosecution to be a 'very respectable married woman,' and one Alice Ryder, 'another respectable married woman,' who, during a period of eighteen months, was an inmate of the premises, 144 Chrystie Street, and furnished most of the material with which business in that house was carried on. The claim was made before the Police Commissioners that, whatever idiosyncracies these ladies had indulged in for the period under consideration, they had since that time led creditable and respectable lives, both the 'ladies' in question having married and settled down. When the counsel for the defense endeavored to get some information from these witnesses in regard to their present surroundings, their present location, their names, and history, he was prevented from obtaining any information whatever upon this subject, and hence it was impossible for him to make any investigation in respect to the verity of the pretensions to virtue on the part of these women, who acknowledged that they had been engaged in this immoral business."

The Justice says that an analysis of the testimony of these two women bristles with apparent falsehoods, so that no credit can be attached to their statements. In the case of Rhoda Sanford the Justice finds a similar state of affairs.

"An examination of this testimony," concludes the court, "necessarily leads to the conclusion that no man should be held guilty of the crime of bribery and forever disgraced upon such evidence.

"It is undoubtedly true that such of the evidence upon which we must rely, if crime is to be punished, come from polluted sources. But when such evidence is not consistent, abounds in contradictions and shows a disregard of the truth, clearly it cannot form the basis of a judgment establishing crime. The evidence of Mrs. Schubert and Alice Ryder, as we have it, shows certainly considerable recklessness of assertion and lapse of memory which cannot have an honest origin."

Capt. Cross has all along been confident of reinstatement by the courts. The confirmation by the General Term on Jan. 18 of the dismissal of ex-Capt. Doherty brought consternation to the rest of the uniformed force against whom charges had been brought, but Capt. Cross even at that time said he still believed in the strength of his own case. He joined the police force on Oct. 6, 1878, and was made a Captain on Dec. 8, 1890. Before putting on the uniform of the department he was a lawyer.

Gov. Marvel Has Recovered.

DOVER, Del., March 15.—Gov. Marvel has entirely recovered from his recent illness, and is again attending to business.

THE INCOME TAX CASE DECISION

It Is Confidently Expected Before April 15—A Possibility that the Supreme Court May Be Evenly Divided.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The statement is made upon good authority that the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the income tax will be rendered before Monday, April 15.

Treasury officials charged with the collection of the tax have been very anxious to obtain some informal assurance on this point, inasmuch as the extension of the period within which returns must be made by taxpayers in order to escape the 50 per cent. penalty imposed by law expires that day.

The usual course of proceeding of the Supreme Court in deciding important cases is as follows: Each member of the court keeps in a locked and carefully guarded notebook such suggestions and conclusions as occur to him during the hearing. On the first Saturday after the close of the case the court meets in its consultation room, and the Justices compare notes and endeavor to ascertain if there is anything like a uniformity of opinion on the points involved. If so, some member of the court is designated to write the opinion, and in the cases of urgency the rough draft of this opinion is usually submitted on the following Saturday for suggestions, modifications, or additions. The revised opinion is then put in type confidentially at the Government Printing Office, and is read and finally adopted at the third consultation day. It is then ready for delivery on Monday, which is, by custom, the only day of the week on which opinions are made public by the court.

Should this course be followed in the present case, Monday, April 8, is the day when the opinion may be expected. There is no binding regulation, however, restricting the court to one day for the rendering of opinions. It is simply a custom which has been found of great convenience to the bar and public as well as to the court.

In cases where the court finds itself strongly divided, more than three consultations become necessary, and the Justices argue among themselves and endeavor to convince each other. When it is apparent that the divergence of views is not to be reconciled, there are frequently numerous sittings, at which the opinion of the majority and the dissenting views of the minority are read and compared and re-argued and probably changed. In the present instance the absence, through illness, of Justice Jackson reduces the number of Justices sitting on the income tax question to eight, and of course renders possible an equally divided court. The personnel of the court has been almost entirely changed since the rendering of the opinion in the Springer case, so that it is by no means certain that the rulings in that case will be held binding upon the court in the cases now presented.

JUSTICE CONNELLY REMOVED

The New-Jersey Senate Finds Him Guilty of Assault, but Acquits Him on Three Other Charges.

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—The New-Jersey Senate, as a high court of impeachment, gave its verdict this afternoon in the case of Justice of the Peace Patrick W. Connelly of Bayonne. By unanimous vote the court acquitted Connelly on the first three articles of impeachment, which accused him of falsifying his court record, and found him guilty of assault and battery upon Lawyer Von Buskirk. The five Democratic Senators voted "Not guilty" on the article charging assault and battery.

The convicted Justice was then sentenced to removal from his office as a Justice of the Peace.

Ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, counsel for the defendant, contended, in his plea, that, even were Connelly guilty of assault and battery, as charged, he could not be impeached on such crimes. Penalites were provided for these by the statutes, but they were not matters for the high court of impeachment to consider.

He claimed that a Justice had the right to alter or amend his docket to make it correct, even after the judgment had been announced, and cited various cases in support of this point. Connelly, he declared, could not be impeached for such an act.

Mr. Corbin summed up the State's case. He contended that the Justice was just as much amenable for his acts on the street as in his office. The man could not be separated from the Justice.

He carefully reviewed the testimony in reference to the docket of Justice Connelly and explained the difference between a judgment for the plaintiff and one for non-suit. He found the just judgment in the first place, as the testimony of the witnesses showed clearly. He made the change after his friend, Lawyer Benny, asked him to do so.

Mr. Corbin advised that he be removed from his office as Justice of the Peace and that he be disqualified from holding office for a limited time.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW UNCONSTITUIONAL

Supreme Court of Illinois Gives a Decision Affecting 40,000 Women.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Supreme Court of Illinois gave a decision at Mount Vernon yesterday declaring that the eight-hour law, or, as it is generally known, the sweatshop law, is unconstitutional. The law prohibits the employment of women for more than eight hours a day or more than forty-eight hours a week in any factory within the borders of Illinois.

In deciding the case, the Judge also pronounced illegal Section 10 of the bill which provided an annual appropriation of $20,000 for Factory Inspectors, whose chief duty was to see that the eight-hour clause was enforced.

About 40,000 women in Illinois who work in factories are affected by the decision, 32,000 of whom live in Chicago.

Utah Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 15.—This was the twelfth day of the Constitutional Convention. No reports have been received yet from the committee having the various subjects under consideration. Delegations of women from all parts of the Territory are here to urge a female suffrage provision. The convention is presided over by a Mormon apostle, John Henry Smith, a descendant of the founder of Mormonism, Joseph Smith.

A Connecticut Judge Badly Hurt.

WINSTED, Conn., March 15.—Judge Augustus H. Fenn of the Superior Court was found lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Union and High Streets this afternoon in a dazed condition. He slipped on the icy pavement and fell, striking the back of his head.

His condition is serious and he is unconscious.

Mills Doing a Brisk Business.

UXBRIDGE, Mass., March 15.—Business has taken a decided impetus this last week, and the mills are heavily pushed with orders. The Hecla Woolen Mill is running day and night; Scott's Woolen Mill, that was burned a short time ago, has been rebuilt and is working full set, while Capron and Sayles are doing double the business of last month.

Mr. Lewis's Summer Home Burned.

SYOSSET, L. I., March 15.—The summer residence of Theodore Lewis of New York and all the outbuildings were burned last night. The neighbors did what they could, but their efforts had little effect.

Three horses and several valuable Jersey cows were burned to death. The loss is estimated at $6,000 and is covered by insurance.

Mr. Lorillard's Boat Coming North.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15.—Pierre Lorillard's houseboat Cayman arrived in port this afternoon from the Indian River, where it has been for several months with Mr. Lorillard and a party of friends aboard. The Cayman is on the way north, and called at this port for coal. Mr. Lorillard and friends started by rail several days ago.

MR. WIMAN GAINS A POINT

General Term Does Not Sustain the Conviction of Forgery.

JUSTICE FOLLETT'S DISSENTING VIEW

Question of Intent to Defraud and the Association in the Firm of R. G. Dun & Co. Reviewed by the Court.

Erastus Wiman's conviction for forgery has been reversed by Judges Van Brunt and O'Brien of the General Term of the Supreme Court, and his sentence to five years and six months in Sing Sing is set aside.

It is held that Mr. Wiman did not commit forgery when he indorsed the name of E. W. Bullinger on the back of a check drawn by himself and signed R. G. Dun & Co.; that he was a partner in the business of R. G. Dun & Co. to all intents and purposes, and that the trial Judge, Justice Ingraham, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, erred when he refused to charge the jury as requested by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, that they must find that Mr. Wiman had been actuated by "criminal intent." Therefore, a new trial is granted to Mr. Wiman.

A dissenting opinion is written by the third member of the General Term, Justice Follett, who holds that the conviction was properly had.

Whether the District Attorney concludes to dismiss the indictment against Mr. Wiman or to go to trial again, Mr. Wiman will continue at liberty, as he has been in the past, under bail. The amount of his bond, $30,000, furnished by Charles Broadway Rouss, will probably be decreased.

No cause has been before the courts for many years to which such general interest attaches as to this one. Mr. Wiman's fame as a business man, writer, and speaker made his arrest on the charge of forgery almost an international sensation. He was well known in England, and in Canada he was generally ranked as one of the great men of the time.

Besides this personal interest, the business community was specially concerned in the issues of the case as passed on by the General Term. It was broadly asserted by Gen. Tracy on the trial that Mr. Wiman had done nothing that was not being done a thousand times a day in the greatest business houses in the country, and that he had simply been unfortunate in having partners who took advantage of him. On this point the following extract from the opinion of Justices Van Brunt and O'Brien bears with peculiar interest:

The evidence in this case showed that, to the knowledge of Dun, Wiman had been in the habit of overdrawing his account for several years. Dun would protest; Wiman would repent and, to Dun's knowledge, repeat the offense immediately thereafter. On Jan. 12, 1893, Dun wrote to Wiman protesting against his overdrafts. Wiman replied admitting the charge, explaining the reasons why it had occurred, and promising not to increase the amount. And shortly thereafter he drew the check and made the indorsement in question in accordance with his usual habit.

It would seem under these circumstances that it was a question for the jury to determine as to whether the prohibitions of the articles of association had not been so far departed from and so habitually transgressed to the knowledge of the party now claiming to have been defrauded that upon the act of the defendant in drawing the check in question for the purpose of transferring a portion of the funds of the firm to his own private account a criminal intent to defraud could not be predicated. The further question presented is as to whether an intent on the part of the defendant to defraud his copartners would be sufficient to justify a conviction of forgery under this indictment.

Gen. Tracy insisted that Mr. Wiman in drawing and indorsing the check had simply, by a roundabout method, transferred funds of the firm in which he had an interest to his private account, and the General's contention seems apparently to be borne out by the court when in the foregoing it speaks of "the act of the defendant in drawing the check in question for the purpose of transferring a portion of the funds of the firm to his own private account."

Justice Van Brunt, who wrote the opinion, first refers to the "agreement" under which Messrs. Dun, Wiman, King, and Douglass were associated in the business of the mercantile agency. By the terms of this agreement Mr. Wiman was to have 17 per cent. of the net profits of the concern. The Justice says:

"It seems to be admitted by the learned counsel for the defendant that, under the prohibition contained in the seventeenth article of the agreement, neither of the associates other than Dun would have had the right to sign any checks. But an examination of this clause seems to us to lead to a different conclusion, and that it was never intended to deprive the members of the association of the right to sign the checks of the concern, and that when bills of exchange, drafts, or other obligations or evidence of debt were referred to, it was not thereby intended to include the checks which were necessary to be signed and issued in the ordinary transaction of the business, but had reference to the other classes of mercantile paper, which would come under the definition of bills of exchange, drafts, or other obligations or evidences of debt. In fact, the practice under the agreement showed that it was not so construed by any of the parties thereto, inasmuch as checks were uniformly and almost exclusively signed by others than Dun. Therefore, in the consideration of the relation of these parties to each other, we must assume that there was no intention to restrict the rights of those associates in respect to the drawing of checks in the ordinary course of the business of the agency.

"For several years prior to Feb. 6, 1893, the defendant had been largely overdrawn in his accounts with the association, to the knowledge of Dun. The making of the check for $5,000 to E. W. Bullinger by the cashier, under the direction of Wiman, is referred to, and Wiman's indorsement of the firm name of R. G. Dun & Co., which, the court says, he had a right to do, and also the indorsement of the name of Bullinger, although the latter never authorized Wiman to sign his name on the back of that or any other commercial paper.

"Various questions are presented for our consideration, among which is the question as to the relation which Dun, Wiman, Douglass, and King bore to each other in respect to this business. It was held upon the trial that the associates were not partners, but that Wiman, Douglass, and King were substantially employes upon a salary. As between the parties the question as to what relationship has been created by association depends largely upon intent. We think it would not be disputed for a moment that the parties to this agreement became partners as to third persons. But it is contended upon the part of the prosecution that no such relation existed as between themselves. While it may not be possible to dispose of this question in the affirmative as a matter of law, yet there seems to have been amply sufficient reason to go to the jury thereon. It was assumed by all these associates that as a result of the association as a matter of law Wiman, Douglass, and King, as well as Dun, could sign the firm name except where prohibited by the articles of agreement. If they were not copartners, if it was not the intention that they should be copartners, where did the associates of Dun get this authority? It cannot be found in the agreement; and yet it was taken as a matter of course.

"It is further to be observed that the association might be terminated at any instant at the will of any party thereto by his giving only written notice to any other party thereto of his election to terminate it. Hence, if Wiman, King, and Douglass were mere employes of Dun, one employe, by giving notice to another employe, had the power to terminate the employment of all—a fact inconsistent with the idea of mere employment. It seems to us upon a consideration of these facts that at least the jury would have been justified in finding that it was the intention of these associates that they should be partners in this ad-

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KILLED THE DEPUTY SHERIFF

Patrick Nugent of Batavia Shoots the Officer Who Tries to Arrest Him—Kills Himself Also.

BATAVIA, N. Y., March 15.—While resisting arrest here to-night, Patrick Nugent, a rag dealer, shot and instantly killed Deputy Sheriff Harvey Johnson.

Nugent afterward shot himself, dying in a few minutes.

STATE OF THE GOLD RESERVE

Apparently $89,000,000, but in Reality Over $4,000,000 Less—Foreign Payments Will Make It $108,000,000.

Gold to the amount of $1,100,000 reached the Sub-Treasury yesterday on account of the new Government bonds from the banks designated as legal depositories. There has now been transferred on this account $3,350,000 out of nearly $13,000,000 held by those banks. The full amount was credited to the gold reserve when the American subscriptions were reported paid, one month ago. Transfers thus add nothing to the reserve.

Some confusion seems to have been caused by the Treasury reports which place the gold reserve at $89,000,000. This amount includes the gold deposits made by the syndicate in addition to the gold paid on bond account. The statement omits to charge a liability against such deposits, thereby making it appear that the net reserve, which is less than $85,000,000, is more than $4,000,0000 greater.

Calculations when the syndicate contract became operative were that $65,000,000 would be added to $41,000,000, the reserve at that time, making a total of $106,000,000. American deposits of $32,500,000 have been credited to the reserve, and the Treasury has received from abroad $8,700,000. There is yet to be paid $23,800,000 on account of bond purchasers abroad, which will be added to the net reserve in hand. Thus the reserve will become nearly $108,000,000. The amount to be received above the total anticipated will have come from unexpected receipts, including $1,123,000 from the syndicate, not only increasing the total, as appears above, but also offsetting $2,000,000 of withdrawals in the last month. A still larger reserve may accumulate because so much of the syndicate's separate gold account as may not be used in adjusting payments for bond purchases will no doubt be turned over to the Treasury in exchange for legal tenders.

There were sales of $4,000 of the new bonds yesterday at 120 and of $80,000 at 119¾, the market closing at 119⅞ bid and 120¼ asked. The foreign exchange market remained quiet yesterday and there was change in the rates for call loans. Bankers are watching these markets closely now. They look for higher interest charges shortly, as part of the syndicate programme to attract money here and to remove temptation to send it abroad. Not the slightest concern is now felt over gold shipments.

THE PRESIDENT AT NORFOLK, VA.

Left That City Yesterday Afternoon Expecting to be Home To-day.

NORFOLK, Va., March 15.—President Cleveland reached here on the Violet at 1:05 o'clock. As the boat made the wharf the President was standing on the upper deck, near the door of the pilothouse. A light mackintosh which he wore protected him from a disagreeable rain which was falling.

When asked about his health, he replied: "I am feeling well; in fact, I never felt better. The report of an accident to me originated in the mind of some newspaper man. We killed fifty brant, three geese, and fourteen snipe. I went away on a pleasure trip, and have certainly enjoyed myself. I like the route we have been over."

The Violet discharged a lot of empty oil cans, and, after taking coal, left for Washington at 2 o'clock. An officer of the Violet said that if the weather was clear the party would arrive in Washington about daybreak to-morrow morning, but it was possible they would anchor in the Potomac for several hours, reaching Washington about 10 or 12 o'clock to-morrow.

TO REAPPORTION KINGS COUNTY

Fruitless First Meeting of Aldermen and Supervisors.

The joint committee of seven Aldermen and seven Supervisors on the reapportionment of Kings County into twenty-one Assembly districts met for the first time in the Supervisors' chambers in the Brooklyn Court House last night.

On the election of a permanent chairman all the Aldermen voted for Aldermen Haubert and the Supervisors voted for Supervisor Ackerman. President Wallace of the board was presiding and he could not vote, not being a member of the committee. Several more ballots also resulted in ties and the meeting at last got to be a speech-making affair and was adjourned until next Wednesday night. It was said that Supervisor Boyd would undoubtedly at that time, vote with the Aldermen, thus breaking the dead-lock and electing Alderman Haubert Chairman.

Henry Ashenden Lived 95 Years.

Henry Ashenden, whose funeral took place from 142A Thirtieth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, was born in West Kent, England, in 1800. He first mastered the tanning business, and then took up marine engineering. He was one of the engineers that ran the first ferryboats on the Thames River, and witnessed the start of the first locomotive in England. When quite a young man he came to America and saw the old Fulton ferryboats that were operated by means of a rope.

He went to live in Brooklyn in 1856 and again tried tanning, but for thirty years was an engineer. He was twice married. A widow and four children survive him. He retired in 1888.

Miners' Wages to be Advanced.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Penn., March 15.—The Connellsville cokers, including almost ten thousand employes of the Frick and Southwest Companies, were notified to-day that an advance in wages, averaging about 15 per cent., would go into effect April 1 next. The rate for mining per 100 bushels is increased from 78 to 90 cents; drawing, from 43 to 50 cents, and so on through different kinds of labor. The yard laborer is the only person who gets no advance, his pay remaining $1.20 a day.

Launch of the St. Paul.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 15.—The American Line steamer St. Paul will be launched from Cramps' shipyard on March 25. Miss Francis C. Griscom, the sixteen-year-old daughter of President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, will christen the ship. The launch of the St. Paul will not approach in elaborateness the recent launching of her sister ship, the St. Louis, Mrs. Cleveland having christened the latter vessel.

A Motorman Killed.

John Fogan, a motorman employer by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, while loading Salt Car 231 at the depot at Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn, last night, was crushed between the car and the building.

He died before the arrival of an ambulance.

No Change in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., March 15.—Only one ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, and there was no change The vote stood: Higgins, (Rep.,) 8; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Wolcott, (Dem.,) 6; Tunnell, (Dem.,) 3; absent, 3.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.—Adv.

SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE

Secretary Gresham's Demand in Respect to the Allianca.

AMERICAN SHIPS MUST BE LET ALONE

Spanish Men-of-War Not to be Allowed to Interfere with the Commerce of This Country.

A STRONG MESSAGE TO MINISTER TAYLOR

The State Department Proposes to Have a Prompt Answer from the Madrid Government.

MADRID, March 15.—Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, to-day presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a demand from his Government for apology and reparation from the Government of Spain on account of the Allianca affair.

Mr. Taylor's action was based on the following dispatch from Mr. Gresham, dated Washington, yesterday:

This department is informed that on the 8th inst. the United States mail steamship Allianca, on her homeward voyage from Colon to New-York, when six miles from the coast of Cuba, off Cape Maysi, was repeatedly fired upon by a Spanish gunboat, with solid shot, which, fortunately, fell short.

The Windward Passage, where this occurred, is the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean Sea. Through it several regular lines of American mail and commercial steamers pass weekly, within sight of Cape Maysi. They are well known, and their voyage embraces no Cuban port of call.

Forcible interference with them cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated, when no state of war exists.

This Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States.

You will communicate this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response.

GRESHAM.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S COURSE

Prompt Action in Defense of American Commercial Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Less than twenty-four hours were required in which to show the overzealous and "smart" critics of the Administration that they had been entirely mistaken in their assumption that Secretary Gresham was indifferent to the importance of letting Spain understand that the United States could not permit such interference with its ships or such contempt for its flag as was displayed by the Spaniard who fired upon the Allianca. Enough was told in The New-York Times of this morning to indicate that the Department of State had sent to Spain a "proper" representation on our behalf. Mr. Uhl, the Assistant Secretary, said that the representation was "appropriate," and the telegraph dispatch from Madrid bringing back the words of the representation show that the communication to the Spanish Government was as spirited and unequivocal as the circumstances of the offense seemed to call for.

Secretary Gresham has had but one opinion of this affair since it was reported. He was at once as clear in his conviction that our merchant ships could not be interfered with on the coast of Cuba when not engaged in illegal operations as he was in 1893, when the rebel fleet in Rio Janeiro was undertaking to obstruct the landing of cargoes by American merchantmen. And he had reason to believe that the most direct and rapid and satisfactory road to a settlement of the controversy would be by way of Madrid. However much disposed he may have been to approach the Spanish Government through its Minister here, he believed that any delay which might arise through the transmission of the dispatches by a second party would be avoided by addressing the Madrid authorities through Minister Taylor. It was not considered of much importance that the Spanish Minister doubted the correctness of the statement of Capt. Crossman, but it was desirable that Spain should hear of the effect produced here in the minds of our authorities without listening to any conjectural explanations which might be added to our plain demand for apology and for assurance that the offense should not be again repeated.

Spain has not learned very well the lesson of letting us alone when we are attending to our own business. It has been taught to her over and over again, and the lessons are in the books which the men who command coast-guard vessels evidently are not required to read. But the Spanish Government has not before received such a direct and plain demand for explanation as that it has just received from Secretary Gresham. It has paid money for unwarrantable interference with American merchant ships. It has been admonished that it has repeated this offense and committed an affront to the flag in addition. To the demand for indemnity it responded, after a time, with a reasonable payment. The demand for reparation when the affront to the flag was committed seems to have amounted to nothing, although it fell into the hands of Mr. Blaine and Gen. Fairchild, both regarded as men who had a very sensitive side for the American flag.

On the heels of the demand upon Spain for an apology comes the announcement that the cruiser Columbia will call at Havana on her way to join the fleet of Admiral Meade. The statement was made this afternoon at the Navy Department that the Columbia would leave New-York next Tuesday or Wednesday and proceed directly to Havana. Assistant Secretary McAdoo expects to take passage on the cruiser as far as La Guayra. It is not to be taken for granted that the ordering of the ship to Cuba at this time has any direct connection with the Allianca affair. In view of the impressive message sent to Madrid yesterday by Mr. Gresham, it is thought that the Spanish Government will not lose much time in tendering an apology, but the gossips are mistaken if they suppose that the Columbia goes to receive the salute which they assume is to notify the world that the action of the Spanish war ship in firing on the Allianca is disavowed by the Spanish Government.

The Spanish Minister, who is really too silly to be seriously considered in this matter, is not inclined to think that his Government will make reply to Mr. Gresham's representations until it is in possession of the statement of the commander of the Spanish gunboat. Should this opinion reflect the intentions of his Government, the "incident" might not be closed for some time. The presence of an American cruiser in Cuban waters might stimulate Spanish thought, and perhaps overcome the Span-

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PLATT'S TRAP FOR THE MAYOR

It May Result in the Removal of the Two Platt Police Commissioners, Kerwin and Murray.

Thomas C. Platt has been working very hard of late on some scheme "to get ahead of Mayor Strong," as one of the Platt followers put it. Just what it is cannot as yet be fully disclosed, but almost every Platt man is likely to wink when you meet him and say, confidentially:

"Keep your eye on the old man; he's up to some new tricks."

The fact is that Platt, chagrined at the defeat he has sustained locally, is trying to lay a trap for the Mayor, who will calmly watch him setting it and then smilingly walk around it.

That the amendment to the police bills is part of Platt's new trick is evident.

Neither Speaker Fish nor Senator O'Connor, Platt's two train bearers, came down to this city yesterday. That indicates that there is to be no "important conference."

Senators Kilburn and Higgins both came down from Albany last night, registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, and went to a theatre. They are members of the joint committee which is to investigate the State departments to see if they cannot curtail expenses. The first hearing will take place at the Murray Hill Hotel this morning. The three Subway Commissioners—Messrs. Hess, Cummings, and Kearney—have been summoned to appear as witnesses.

W. L. Proctor, the Republican State Committeeman from St. Lawrence County, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. It is said that he is very much displeased with Senator O'Connor as the Republican leader of the Assembly, and that he is dissatisfied with other things in the Platt camp.

Many of the Platt men are now fearful that Mayor Strong will not hesitate about removing Platt Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray, and they have some reason for their fears. There is not much chance that the Mayor will approve the Platt amendment to the Police Reorganization bill. If it is passed without his approval, it would put the Platt men in a curious position if they tried to get Kerwin's and Murray's names in the bill, especially if in the meantime Mayor Strong had appointed as their successors some such Republicans as Gen. Samuel Thomas and Gen. Horace Porter or men of their standing.

The story has been revived that Mr. Platt now proposes to "get even" with Mayor Strong by pushing the Greater New-York bill. This story has to do with a plan to have the Legislature appoint a commission to arrange the details of consolidation and then adjourn until Fall, when it will meet again, and, in passing the necessary laws and adopting the report of the commission, legislate all Mayor Strong's appointees and the Mayor himself out of office by providing for the election of the Mayor of the Greater New-York at the election in November.

Even some of the Platt men said last night that such a programme would inevitably result in the political ruin of any man who was concerned in it.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett and John E. Milholland, who have been looking over the State to ascertain the strength of the anti-Platt movement, talked matters over yesterday. Mr. Fassett has also been Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and other prominent anti-Platt leaders since he has been in this city.

COINS AND BILLS LOST BY FIRE

Contents of Adams Express Company Safe Said to Have Been Destroyed in a Wreck—Loss Uncertain.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 15.—The Vandalia express was wrecked two miles east of this city at 12:50 this morning. Conductor Rahm's arm was fractured and several passengers were badly bruised. A head-end collision with a switch engine caused the accident.

The derailed cars caught fire and burned fiercely, as did also a dozen loaded freight cars standing on the siding.

The express car was one of those burned, and it is said that the Adams Express Company loses a very large sum of money, variously estimated from $50,000 to $150,000.

That the loss is quite a sum is admitted by the Adams Express Company officials, but they say that the amount can only be determined by an examination of the books in New-York.

The two safes in the car, the New-York and St. Louis box and the messenger's safe were burned so that the contents were destroyed. The general manager of the Adams Express Company telegraphed to have the safes and money boxes sent at once to Washington, where any charred money that can be identified will be redeemed.

The way bills were also burned or mutilated so that the express officials here can ascertain nothing.

Persons who are familiar with the Adams business say that the safe on that express carries between $75,000 and $125,000. In addition there is often gold coin and jewelry. The safe is an iron chest, less than 3 feet long, about 18 inches wide, and 24 inches deep. The door is the top lid. On one end a whitish metal has run out and adheres to the iron.

Clarence A. Seward, Secretary of the Adams Express Company, said last night that the officers of the company had no knowledge of the amount of the loss that had occurred by the burning of one of their cars on the Vandalia Railroad near Terre Haute. They simply had a telegram announcing the burning of the car, and whether the loss was a large one or small one he could not say.

An Old Chicago Hotel to be Closed.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Because Drake, Parker & Co., the owners of the Grand Pacific Hotel, one of the best-known and oldest hostelries in the country, are unable to agree with the owners of the land for a renewal of the lease, principally with the Northwestern University, the hotel will be closed April 3, and the premises surrendered April 30.

Mr. Drake has been in the hotel business half a century. His sons, with Mr. Parker, will become identified with one of the large city hotels.

Less Smallpox in Hot Springs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 15.—Dr. Rule, Hospital Surgeon for the Gould railway system, has been in Hot Springs the last fortnight, having been detailed to investigate smallpox. He says the disease is on the decline. Chief McMahon has doubled the force on duty for the purpose of enforcing the quarantine regulations in this city. It is now practically impossible for persons from the infected communities to enter Little Rock. The sentinels have strict instructions to arrest invaders.

Managers May Boycott Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 15.—The Government has received a memorial from the Theatrical Managers' Association of Canada and the United States with reference to the existing customs regulations respectiong theatrical companies

The managers claim they are made to pay duty over and over again on the same theatrical property, and say that, unless some relief is given, no first-class companies will come into Canada at all from the United States.

Quiet in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Quiet reigned on the levee to-day. One or two vessels loaded under protection of the militia. Judge Moise gave special instructions to the Grand Jury to investigate the rioting. A number of arrests have been made of persons suspected of participating in Tuesday's shooting.

Central Falls Election.

PAWTUKET, R. I., March 15.—The first election of city officers for the new city of Central Falls occurred to-day. The Republicans won everything by a good majority. For Mayor, Charles P. Moies, (Rep.,) was elected.

AN INSULT TO THE MAYOR

So Dr. Parkhurst Describes the Lexow Reorganization Bill.

A DISHEARTENING BLOW TO REFORM

All the Police Commissioners Except Andrews Should Be Removed at Once—Views of C. S. Smith, C. N. Bliss, and Others.

Now that the bills drawn by the Committee of Ten and the Lexow committee for the reorganization of the Police Department and force of this city have been made public, it has become possible to compare their provisions and obtain an idea as to which would work most advantageously for the interests of the city.

The bill of the Committee of Ten makes a fundamental change in the manner of conducting the Police Department in this city, whereas the Lexow bill continues it practically upon the same lines that exist today, and, as worded, is for the purpose of having the department reorganized by Commissioners Kerwin and Murray, two professional politicians, upon whom Mr. Platt can rely to do his bidding.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is very much disturbed concerning the amended police reorganization bill reported to the Legislature by Senator Lexow. He regards the bill as a deliberate insult to the Mayor and people of this city, and says that the only course now to pursue is for the Mayor to immediately remove the present Police Commissioners, with the exception of Commissioner Andrews, and appoint in their stead men who will be not one-quarter men and three-quarters politicians.

Dr. Parkhurst talked interestingly on the entire question last night to a reporter for The New-York Times. He said:

This is a direct slap in the face of the Mayor, and of all that the Mayor represents, and of the entire community of reputable people in New-York that stand at his back. It seems designed to arouse him to that intensity of feeling that shall compel him to some overt action.

It is a bill which includes that feature which has before all features the most objection; a feature which this municipality opposes and resents—that of bi-partisanship. It is a feature which accords to the Mayor no power in the premises, and deliberately and with gleeful cold-bloodedness ties his hands.

It indicates on the part of the committee up at Albany having this thing in charge a degree of studied and conscienceless indifference, not only to the desires and demands but to the interests of this municipality that could not have been expected from men who at one time seemed to show a large amount of sympathy with us in our work down here and a considerable degree of regard for what would make for the best interests of our town.

It is hardly conceivable that men like Lexow and O'Connor and Pound, who have spent so many months here and have made themselves so thoroughly conversant with all that concerns the vicious conditions of New-York, can so far forget themselves and so far, apparently, lose their respect for the weightier considerations, as to allow themselves to be blinded to the urgent necessities of the hour by the considerations of patronage; and that men are willing to sell out legislation at Albany only in return for perquisites that they can make available to the advantage of their party.

It is one of the most disheartening blows that has come to us in our long warfare. We have all the way along expected affront and obstacle and impudence from the enemy that we have had to fight in Fourteenth Street, but to have difficulties of this kind put before us and an affront of this kind put upon us by people whose position and whose party affiliations indicated that we had the right to expect from them support and encouragement and co-operation, makes one almost ask whether it pays to contend with political evil.

It has been frequently remarked in regard to the person who exerts a great deal of 'boss' influence at Albany that he was not a man who was personally enriched; that he was not a man who availed himself of his influence, such as it is, for the purpose of enhancing his own pecuniary interests, and therefore that he was not to be classed with the Tammany 'boss' who preceded him. Now, in my estimation, it is worse for the man with the light which he has, with the surroundings which he has had, with the provisions he has made, to juggle with the educational and the moral and police interests of this city, than it is for one with fewer pretensions to juggle with purely financial interests.

It is worse for the man of moral pretensions to make capital out of our municipal situation, and to convert into partisan spoil the great moral victory which has been gained by the City of New-York, than it would be for Mr. Croker to convert any municipal situation into an endowment for his own purse or the pockets of his associates.

In my own estimation,

will pass. The Governor won't sign the other kind, and he knows pretty well how the people of this city regard them.

Cornelius N. Bliss expressed his views as follows:

I am absolutely opposed to having the election question controlled by Police Commissioners, either now or at any other time. This bill, in that respect, would fail to give us even what the advocates of a bi-partisan bill desire. It would leave room for deals and dickers, and our last estate would be worse than the first. In fact, the only merit I see in this bill is the question of competitive examinations for the appointment of officers.

I should say that the bill of the Committee of Ten is infinitely superior to the Lexow bill, as at present amended.

I do not care to comment at length upon the bill, because in any event any bill that may be passed must come to New-York City for the approval or veto of the Mayor. There will be hearings and opportunity for careful consideration of the bill, and if it is not suited to the circumstances, the Legislature will soon know that fact by the demands of the people.

Some of the members of the Committee of Ten, whose bill for the reorganization of the police force has met with the approval of the Committee of Seventy, were asked yesterday for their opinions upon the Lexow bill. G. L. Rives, the Chairman, said:

I am not sufficiently familiar with the Lexow bill to express an opinion upon it to any extent. Fundamentally, it differs from the bill of the committee of which I am the Chairman in that it continues a commission of four men, whereas our bill calls for a single Commissioner. Under the bi-partisan four Commissioners plan, the result will be that the Platt Republicans will have two of the Commissioners and Tammany Hall the other two, because the Republicans will certainly be entitled to two Commissioners, and Tammany Hall, as the recognized Democratic organization in this city and county, will be entitled to the two Democratic Commissioners.

This will leave the matter in the same position that it is in to-day, with two Platt men and two Tammany men in control of the organization, and in that event we may look for the worst men that each of these organizations can appoint. Proper men will not be appointed as Commissioners. I do not object to the force's being reorganized by the Police Commissioner, but I do object to its being reorganized by four Commissioners who will be appointed by Platt and Tammany.

The action of the Lexow committee makes a clear-cut issue between their measure and that advocated by the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Lexow does not believe in clothing the Chief of Police with extensive powers, but he does believe in checking and hampering him in various ways by a bi-partisan Board of Commissioners. The practical difference in the measures lies in the power to be given to the Chief of Police.

We thoroughly considered the matter and concluded that the Chief should be responsible to the Mayor instead of to a bi-partisan board. The bill is now completed and ready for presentation to the Legislature. The most important modification is that which places the financial administration of the Police Department on the same basis as those of other city departments in subjecting its accounts to auditing by the Controller. Heretofore this department's bills have been paid without submitting them to the Controller for decision as to their correctness. Should the new bill pass, this will be done in future. The rule providing for the retirement of the Chief at the age of sixty years has been changed to read sixty-five years. There shall be four Inspectors instead of six, and a Captain to each ninety patrolmen, instead of to each fifty.

Under our reorganization bill, in the appointment of officers above the rank of Sergeant, men may be chosen from outside the department. This we regard as an important and valuable feature.

William M. Jones, also a member of the Committee of Ten, said:

It will be sufficient for the present to state that the Lexow bill would not work the thorough reform that the city demands, and which it is hoped to accomplish by the bill that we have drawn. It is fatal to the interests of the people of this city, in that it will not remove politics from the department. This has been the great evil that has demoralized the department in the past, and under the Lexow bill, if passed, it will continue to injuriously affect the department.

James Pryor, a member of the Committee of Ten, and Secretary of the City Club, said:

The Lexow bill has not a thing in it that is the logical result of the work of the Lexow committee. It is as well devised as anything could be to perpetuate and strengthen the political element in the Police Department, and keep it active for the advantage of the politicians. The present Commissioners ought to go out of office, and the department should be reorganized by some one who has not been connected with it during its state of demoralization. The Bureau of Elections does not belong in the Police Department, and its retention furnishes an excuse for perpetuating the bi-partisan plan. The elective feature is thoroughly bad. There is no reason to elect the Commissioners, except for the purpose of continuing the bi-partisan evil.

Theodore Sutro, President of the German American Reform Union, as well as a member of the Committee of Ten, declared himself unalterably opposed to the Lexow bill. He said:

It does not go to the roof of the evil. It perpetuates all of the iniquities of the past and undoes much that the people hoped to accomplish by changing the administration of the Police Department through the power vested in Mayor Strong.

Thaddeus D. Kenneson, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and a member of the committee, said:

The Lexow bill, if passed, will deprive Mayor Strong of his power to remove the Police Commissioners. By depriving him of this power, or seeming to do so, it is intended to compel him to come to terms, if possible, with the Republican leaders, or at least compel him to show what he intends to do about removing Commissioners Kerwin and Murray if he intends to do so before the bill goes into effect.

The Lexow bill continues in office the Commissioners who may be in office at the time that it becomes a law, and does not permit of their being removed, except for cause, and after a trial.

There will be a greater mass meeting than has been held in this city in many years to protest against the Lexow bill if it passes the Legislature.

THE MAYOR DECLINES TO TALK.

It Is Known, However, that the Lexow Bill Does Not Suit Him.

"I will not say a word to-day on the Police Reorganization bill," said Mayor Strong yesterday.

It is known, however, that the Mayor feels satisfied that the Platt bill, as amended, would nullify the provisions of the power of removal law, so far as the Police Commissioners are concerned.

That the Platt bill does not suit the Mayor is certain.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst called at the Mayor's office yesterday forenoon, and while he did not say what his business was it was doubtless for the purpose of discussing the amendment received by the Platt men.

The Mayor was busy with a meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvements, and Dr. Parkhurst went away without having a chance to talk with the Mayor. He said that he would call again.

COMMITTEE OF TEN'S MEASURES.

Chairman Rives's Report Concerning Its Police Bills.

The Committee of Ten appointed at the mass meeting held in Cooper Union on Feb. 4 has completed bills affecting the Police Department, and yesterday they were forwarded by Chairman G. L. Rives to Charles Stewart Smith, who presided at the mass meeting.

In a letter accompanying the bills(Mr. Rives says:

Several meetings were held, at short intervals, and after full discussion of all the points involved, the committee prepared and had printed an "Outline of Proposed Legislation Affecting the Police Department," which was sent to the public press, and to the members of the Lexow committee and other gentlemen interested in the subject.

As far as I am aware, this outline has met with general favor from the residents of the city. It lays down nineteen distinct propositions for legislation, which, if carried into effect, would effectually result in the most radical changes in the composition and organization of the police force.

"So far-reaching were these proposals that the task of drawing the bills necessary to develop them in detail was an undertaking of unusual magnitude and difficulty. It involved a careful study of the existing provisions of law affecting several of the departments of the City Government, and it required the framing of entirely new statutes for the regulation of the Police Department and the creation of a separate Board of Elections. The ground to be covered was incomparably greater than that attempted to be covered by the bills of the Lexow committee, which leave the general features of the present system untouched, and deal only with the powers of the Chief of Police and the mode of appointing the four Commissioners.

"You have been kept constantly advised

Worn Out Women

Should read this letter. It shows the wonderful building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier:

"I wish I could stand in some public place and cry to all ailing humanity, 'Hear this ye people, what wonderful things Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my family.' I cannot express what I suffered. Only one of my sex knows what a woman can suffer in my condition. I was prostrate with

Nervousness

and weakness. The least noise would drive me frantic. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am overjoyed to say that I am now well, hearty, rosy, and plump. I want all the suffering and broken-down wives and mothers to know of the magic cure, Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want all to be convinced that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for those suffering as I have suffered." Mrs. C. C. KIRKPATRICK, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It feeds the nerves on pure blood and thus cures neuralgia, nervousness, &c.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

of the manner in which the preparation of our bills was begun and carried on; and I am sure you will agree with me in saying that the work has been pushed as rapidly as was consistent with careful workmanship. The bills as now presented embody the best judgment of the committee. Of course, every member is not committed to every detail. We do not profess to be infallible; nor are we wedded to the precise forms here suggested. But we do unanimously assert that, with all the light we are able to get, we see in this proposed legislation a practical and thorough plan of reform, which, if put at the outset in the hands of competent and honest men, will effectually take the police 'out of politics' forever."

The report mentions with favor the bill that was introduced in the Legislature by the Lexow committee and giving the Mayor the appointment of three Commissioners to reorganize the present police force. The Committee of Ten has indicated in this bill certain changes.

Mr. Rives says the Committee of Ten's bill for the permanent reorganization and establishment of the department provides for a single Commissioner for the department, a Chief of Police, having exclusive control of the police force, with clearly defined and adequate powers, and a permanent court, to consist of three lawyers, with power to try the members of the force in a regular way.

Its third bill, creating a separate Board of Elections on a bipartisan principle, is also mentioned.

Mr. Rives closes his letter as follows:

In any event, the mode of selecting the Commissioners prescribed in the Lexow committee's bill, whereby two of the Commissioners are to be elected and the other two are to be appointed from the defeated candidates, is particularly pernicious, as it will inevitably result in the perpetual presence of two Tammany members on the board. We also think this mode of selection open to grave constitutional objection.

By direction of the committee, I have sent copies of this letter and of the accompanying bills to the newspapers and to several members of both houses of the Legislature.

TO BE DISCUSSED NEXT WEEK.

Senators Lexow and O'Connor Defend the Police Bills.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Lexow Police bills were made to-day, as indicated in The New-York Times yesterday, a special order for next Thursday.

In bringing the matter to the attention of the Senate, Senator Lexow said that the committee had reported substitute bills. He denied the stories put in circulation by sensational newspapers to the effect that the main object of the bills was to strip the Mayor of some of his power. The Mayor still had control of the Power of Removal bill. These measures certainly do not intend to take any of the Mayor's prerogatives away from him. He still had the power to remove the Police Commissioners, Mr. Lexow said. No intention exists to interfere with the Mayor's prerogatives, and certainly none to transfer power from the Mayor to the Governor.

Subsequently Senator O'Connor said to The New-York Times's correspondent that he considers these bills to be as perfect as human foresight could make them. There is nothing in them to reflect upon the Mayor of New-York, to interfere with his power, or to cripple his authority. There is a serious objection in his mind to the policy that had been outlined by certain irresponsible persons in New-York, in effect that this Legislature must enact whatever legislation a certain clique demanded. The Senators were elected to legislate not for a faction or for a party, but for the people of the State. They are bound, he said, by their oaths to do so. No oaths or moral or legal obligations were imposed upon these persons who have demanded certain legislation, or have tried to dictate to the Legislature the kind of bills that should be passed.

In the opinion of Senator O'Connor, the police bills will pass the Senate without serious opposition and will reach the Governor.

Senator Cantor, the leader of the minority, to-night announced his intention of offering amendments to the Police bills when they come up for consideration Thursday next. Senator Cantor's amendments will provide for a single-headed commission and for the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department by the creation of a new Bureau of Elections which shall be bi-partisan in its character.

In speaking of the Lexow bills, Mr. Cantor said: "I look upon them as another attack upon Mayor Strong. The policy which seems to have controlled the Republican majority in favor of stripping the Mayor of power has been faithfully followed. It will be remembered that the original reorganization bill conferred the power upon the Governor of appointing Commissioners. Subsequently it was changed in deference to his judgment, based upon the pressure of public opinion, and since then the Republican members of the committee nominated by Platt have endeavored to concoct some scheme by which the Mayor should be deprived of all power; hence the new bill, which confers upon the Police Commissioners the authority to reorganize the department. It is true that the Mayor, under the Power of Removal bill, can still remove the Republican Commissioners who are now in office, but it is not believed by the majority that the Mayor will do anything of the kind."

AT THE HOTELS.

—Don M. Dickinson of Detroit is at the Hoffman.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is at the Everett.

—Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Syracuse is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., is at the Waldorf.

—Justice Hamilton Ward of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Charles A. Russell of Connecticut and State Senators Joseph Mullin, F. W. Higgins, and F. D. Kilburn are at the Murray Hill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1 A. M.—Grain mill of J. C. Watson, foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; damage trifling.

6:20 A. M.—169 Amsterdam Avenue; James Linden; stable; damage, $5.

9:30 A. M.—418 East Seventy-ninth Street; tenement; damage, $100.

10:30 A. M.—297 Avenue A; G. Sulver; restaurant; damage slight.

1:35 P. M.—5 Division Street; J. L. Adler; store; damage slight.

SPAIN MUST APOLOGIZE

Continued from Page 1.

ish tendency to delay. It is not unlikely that some of the other vessels of Admiral Meade's fleet will be under the guns of Morro Castle inside of a week if the views of leading naval officers are to have weight.

Mr. Gresham's instructions to Minister Taylor have caused genuine satisfaction in the Navy Department, but the Secretary of State has not yet had any discussion with the Secretary of the Navy touching steps to be taken in case the response of Spain should be unsatisfactory. If it should be defiant, the course of the United States would be made plain.

Secretary Gresham went to the State Department to-day for the first time in nearly a week and was closeted with Assistant Secretary Uhl for an hour or more. After the interview, Mr. Uhl called at the White House to ascertain whether any word had been received from Mr. Cleveland, and was informed that the Violet, with the President on board, was about leaving Norfolk for Washington, and probably would arrive here to-morrow before noon. Neither Mr. Gresham nor Mr. Uhl had anything to say for publication concerning the Alliance incident. Mr. Gresham believes that the instructions cabled yesterday to United States Minister Taylor at Madrid fully explain his attitude. The affidavit requested by the State Department of Capt. Crossman reached the Department this afternoon. The somewhat intemperate remarks of the Spanish Minister, Señor Muruaga, in relation to the action of the Secretary of State, have received little consideration at the department and probably will not be officially noticed. It was not to be expected that Señor Muruaga would accept the statement of Capt. Crossman without reserve, but his relations with the State Department officials undoubtedly would be pleasanter if he should refrain from press criticism which may not be in line with the outcome of the incident.

MINISTER MURUAGA DISPLEASED.

He Thinks Mr. Gresham Should Have Waited for "More Facts."

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Secretary Gresham's peremptory demand to Minister Taylor at Madrid for a prompt explanation of the Alliance affair was a manifest surprise to the Spanish Minister, Señor Muruaga. The Minister did not say that the information was entirely unexpected, but he did not hesitate to express his regret and surprise that the United States Government had "acted so hastily" in sending such a telegram to Minister Taylor without hearing both sides of the case. Asked what the Spanish Government probably would do in regard to the matter the Minister said:

"I don't think my Government will make any reply until it shall first have heard from the Governor General of Cuba. Up to the present time the Governor General has been placed in possession of no information leading him to believe that the Alliance had been fired upon.

"I had a telegram from him last night stating that the naval commander at Havana had telegraphed to the local authorities at Santiago de Cuba and Gibara, two of our coast cities, for full particulars of the alleged firing upon the Alliance. Gibara is near the spot where the outrage is said to have been committed.

"Up to a few hours ago no report had been made to the local authorities, and I have been inclined to believe that Capt. Crossman was romancing. It seems incredible that one of our gunboats should have done as Capt Crossman reports without having acquainted the naval commander at Havana with its action."

"Suppose the Governor General at Havana reports that the facts are substantially as stated by Capt. Crossman, what then?"

"What then?" queried the Minister. "Well, the rest will depend upon circumstances. If the Alliance was within the jurisdictional waters of Cuba I cannot see that we have any apology to make. If she was outside of the six-mile limit then I have no doubt the Spanish Government will do what is proper in the matter."

"Suppose she was within the jurisdictional limit, but was simply making a quick transit through the Windward Passage in order to reach the Atlantic, and was not carrying any contraband of war; what face would that put upon the matter?"

"In those circumstances the Spanish Government would invoke the general international law that every nation has the right of sovereignty in its own waters. Everybody knows that we are having trouble with bands of so-called insurgents in Cuba. The Government has declared martial law in the islands. We know that vessels have been fitted out in the United States with arms and men designed to assist the insurgents.

"Is it not natural under the circumstances that we should be suspicious of all vessels hovering about our shores? Only last month three yachts were fitted out in this country to carry arms and men to Cuba to aid in the rebellion. The facts must be familiar to you. They were the La Gonda, Amadis, and Baracoa. They were fitted out by Mr. Borden, who had been the Vice Consul of Spain and England at Fernandina. The yachts were detained at Fernandina and released on the ground that no charge had been made in the United States courts against them.

"If the United States want to deny our right of search at this time within the jurisdictional waters of Cuba, they must then prevent vessels leaving their shores which it is known are carrying contraband of war to the people in rebellion against our Government."

RUMORS OF NAVAL PREPARATIONS

They Didn't Seem to be Well Founded —Capt. Crossman No Dreamer.

Pending the adjustment, amicably or otherwise, of the unwarranted attempt on the part of a Spanish gunboat to detain an American mail steamship, and the subsequent firing upon the latter craft, many rumors have been set afloat.

One of the most startling was that the Navy Department had directed that work on the second-class battle ship Maine, now nearing completion, be pushed as rapidly as possible, and that, to expedite it, the vessel had been ordered into a dry dock at once.

To a reporter for The New-York Times who yesterday visited the navy yard, where the Maine is lying, Lieut. Commander Charles A. Adams, aide to the commandant, explained that no orders to hurry work on the Maine or any other vessel at the yard had been received.

The report probably originated from the fact that the Maine, which was taken out of dock to allow the Columbia to enter the basin, will resume her old place in the dock to-day, the work on the Columbia having been completed.

The Columbia is now anchored in the North River and under orders to join Admiral Meade's squadron in West Indian waters.

Concerning that vessel, it was said that it was likely that her commander, Capt. George W. Sumner, would receive instructions to delay his departure until further developments in what may prove to be an impropriety with Spain.

The monitors Amphitrite and Miantonomoh, at Norfolk, can be made ready for commissioning in a few days, and the inexpert guessers who started the rumor had it that the Columbia would be held here for the purpose of acting as a convoy to one, or perhaps both, of the monitors, should a refusal on the part of Spain to apologize for the wanton insult to the flag call for a naval demonstration in Cuban waters.

Officers at the yard who heard the report said that so much of it as related to the monitors and a sea escort was too absurd to discuss. The monitors, they said, were as well able to make a sea voyage as the Columbia was.

The comments of the navy officer which were printed in The New-York Times yesterday found an echo in the Navy Yard. One observant officer said his experience with Spanish naval officers coincided with the opinion expressed by his brother officer in Washington. He had found them arrogant and haughty. He did not question their courage, however.

The interest in the Alliance affair was by no means confined to naval quarters. Most everywhere it was discussed. Particularly did the comments of Spain's accredited representative at Washington receive attention. His expressions of doubt as to the Alliance having actually been fired upon, or having met with a Spanish gunboat at all, seemed to a great many too idle to discuss.

Capt. Crossman laughed when shown Minister Muruaga's statement.

"It does not," said Capt. Crossman, "signify what the Minister says if his talk takes such a direction as that. What he says does not alter the fact, and I suppose it is natural that he should talk that way. But it is absurd that any sane man should believe or profess to believe that I, my crew, and passengers, could have imagined all this.

"I am not in the habit of dreaming daylight dreams, of seeing visions, or of walking in my sleep. I consider the remarks of the Spanish Minister merely as an attempt on his part to belittle the occurrence. They are so absurd that they carry their own refutation with them."

The report requested of Capt. Crossman by the State Department has been forwarded. The document conveys little additional information, the first report having told about all there was to tell.

First Officer Corning of the Alliance was asked about the statement of Capt. Peterson of the steamship Ailsa that his ship was in sight of the Alliance from sunrise to sunset on March 8.

"That is absolutely untrue," said Officer Corning. "The Spaniard gave up the chase at 8 A. M. At 8:30 A. M. we sighted smoke off our bow, and not until 2 o'clock in the afternoon did we sight it again."

The Pacific Mail steamer City of Para arrived yesterday from Colon. Capt. Lockwood reports that he sighted Cape Mayse Light at 10:25 A. M. last Monday and passed within two miles of the shore at 11:28 A. M., but saw nothing of a Spanish war vessel. In latitude 25 degrees 43 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 7 minutes west, the Para sighted on March 14 a partially dismasted vessel, and found it to be the bark La Plata, from Bon-Air, steering north, with foremast, mainmast, and mizzentopmast gone. She had lost them during the gale of March 11. No assistance was required.

A Nation of Dyspeptics

Is the term often applied to America. That the title is well deserved, is proven by the many people we meet who "can't eat *rich* food," or rather food in which lard is used—either as shortening or fat. Physicians say that housewives and cooks

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the new vegetable shortening, and a preventive for much of the prevailing Dyspepsia would be found.

Cottolene is a pure, healthful combination of cotton-seed oil and beef suet, put up in tins, of one, three, and five pounds. The genuine has trade-mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

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CHICAGO, and

Produce Exchange, New York.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The New-York Central Reduces Its Dividend to Four Per cent.

Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central Railroad, said yesterday, after the meeting of the Board of Directors, that the dividend had been reduced because the earnings did not warrant keeping up the rate of 5 per cent., which was maintained last year.

The Directors declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., instead of 1¼, and the statement of earnings showed that the net earnings for the last quarter amount to less than 4 per cent., but the management felt justified in drawing on the resources of the company. Following is the financial statement for the three months ending March 31.

	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$9,637,400	$9,722,854
Operating expenses	6,712,700	6,276,393
Net earnings	$2,954,700	$3,446,461
Fixed charges	2,600,000	2,527,462
Profit	354,700	918,999
Dividend	954,300	1,174,701
	$599,600	$255,702

The proportion of New-York Central's operating expenses to gross earnings for the March quarter were 69.42, as against 64.55 for the corresponding quarter last year.

Central Pacific Affairs.

LONDON, March 15.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, who went to California last Winter to investigate Central Pacific Railway affairs, read his report at the meeting of the English shareholders to-day. He had not found, he said, any noteworthy cases in which the Southern Pacific had diverted traffic from the Central Pacific. The charges brought by the Central Pacific officials against the Southern Pacific certainly had been exaggerated. He was convinced that some of the leases to the Southern Pacific were illegal on the ground that the same persons were parties to both sides of the contract; also owing to the inadequacy of the consideration. It should be the object of the shareholders to obtain real representation on the Board of Directors as soon as possible. There would be no difficulty if the shareholders would act together. The future prosperity of the Central Pacific would be found in an equitable union with the Southern Pacific.

Commoner F. G. Banbury, who presided, said that Sir Charles had consented to return to the United States and continue his negotiations with the Government.

Reorganization Completed.

The reorganization of the Northwestern Pennsylvania and Western New-York Railroad has been practically completed, and the road will be taken out of the receiver's hands about April 1. New general mortgage and income preference bonds, for which most of the money has been subscribed, will be issued. The floating indebtedness and some other general liabilities still remain, but the money to take care of these, it is said, will be forthcoming.

New-England Receivership.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Wallace signed an order, on petition, discharging Thomas C. Platt from the temporary receivership of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company, he having complied with all the directions of the court touching his receivership. It was ordered that the accounts of Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry, as permanent receivers, be filed in the Circuit Court in Massachusetts.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—One of the steamers of the Plant Steamship Line will leave Port Tampa for the Island of Jamaica on Tuesday night, the 19th inst., after the arrival of the Atlantic Coast Line Train No. 35. Four days will be given on the Island, during which time the party will be entertained by the Plant system with carriage drives, &c. Returning, the ship will arrive at Port Tampa on March 29. The entire cost of the trip, including entertainment on the island, will be $80 from Port Tampa.

—Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday handed down an order authorizing Roland R. Conklin and Joseph C. Willetts, as receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Trust Company, to sell at public auction 228 first mortgage bonds of the Kansas City Elevated Railway Company, each of the par value of $1,000, at a price not less than par.

—The stockholders of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Railway and the Western New-York Railway Companies met in Philadelphia yesterday and consolidated the two companies under the name of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railway Company.

—The Secretary of the Interior has denied the application of the New-Orleans Pacific Railway for an appeal from the department's decision holding for cancellation its indemnity section to a quarter section of land in the New-Orleans (La.) land district.

—The Reading Railroad management and counsel, it is understood, have decided vigorously to oppose the general mortgage foreclosure proceedings which have been instituted and prevent, if possible, the sale and disintegration of the property.

—The Atchison reorganization committee met yesterday, but did not designate the depositories for the bonds.

MRS. WHITE WANTS A RECEIVER

Declares the Clarendon, Brooklyn, Is Bankrupt and Accuses Frankel & Lansing.

Brooklyn people will be surprised to learn that the Clarendon Hotel is hopelessly bankrupt, according to Mrs. Sarah A. White, a special partner in the house.

Mrs. White has made application to the Supreme Court in this city for the appointment of a receiver of the property and a dissolution of the firm of Frankel & Lansing, which controls and manages the house.

The Clarendon is one of the great hotels of Brooklyn, and is probably better known to non-residents than any of the other establishments in that city. It has always done a large business and was apparently in the most prosperous condition.

But Mrs. White asserts that the proprietors owe $175,000; that they will scarcely be able to pay half of this, and that they are about to be evicted by the Sheriff for non-payment of the rent, which, she says, is between $20,000 and $50,000 in arrears.

In her complaint Mrs. White sets forth that she entered into a special partnership with Frankel & Lansing on April 1, 1891. She put in $15,000 and the partnership was to continue five years, the general partners looking after the active management of the house.

She declares that her two partners, as well as the firm, are now insolvent. The property in their hands will not, she asserts, pay 50 cents on the dollar.

But it is in the next paragraph of her complaint that Mrs. White comes out with the statement that will attract most attention. She practically charges Mr. Frankel and Mr. Lansing with theft, declaring that they have "from time to time applied to their own use large quantities of stock, moneys, furniture, and supplies, and other property belonging to the partnership, beyond what they had a right to."

Again, she says that the general partners have failed to keep a complete set of books of account, and have not correctly recorded all the transactions, and she believes that there is a discrepancy of between $20,000 and $30,000. The firm, she thinks, owes this amount over and above what the books show.

Her partners have kept her in ignorance of the true condition of affairs, Mrs. White says, and have told her that the business was prosperous, with the exception that they on one occasion told her that they were temporarily short of money, occasioned by the enlargement of the business, taking in additions, fitting up generally, and furnishing the annex.

The credit of the partnership has been discredited at the bank, and for the last six months, Mrs. White declares, they have failed to pay notes and other obligations of the partnership as they matured, and in many cases have suspended payments. There are also actions pending against the firm for about $20,000 on notes, she concludes.

Mrs. White demands an accounting, the dissolution of the partnership, the appointment of a receiver, and an injunction to restrain the general partners from continuing in the management of the business.

Mr. Frankel, when informed of Mrs. White's action by a reporter for The New-York Times at the hotel last night, acknowledged that she was a special partner, and had put in considerable money, but he refused to give the amount.

"I do not understand," he said, "why she has gone to court."

"She says you are behind in the rent."

"She does, does she? Well, I do not intend to make our business public."

"She also says you are in debt $175,000."

"Well, we are like all other business men; we owe something."

"There are allegations that the books have been falsified and the furniture stolen."

"The books falsified!" exclaimed Mr. Frankel. "That is not true. The furniture stolen? Why, what would we want to steal the furniture for?"

Mr. Frankel then said that, as he was not a lawyer, it would be for the best not to say anything more about the matter. He said that Mrs. White lived in New-York, and that he had not received any word of her action until the reporter for The New-York Times had visited him.

The Clarendon is at Washington and Johnson Streets. It cost $300,000, and is a fine stone and iron building. Prior to occupying its present site it adjoined the Brooklyn Theatre at the time of the big fire in 1876.

It has been the meeting place for prominent politicians.

MAY END THE STRIKE TO-DAY

Concessions Made by the Electrical Workers and the Men Out of Work—For an Eight-Hour Day.

According to the rumors which gained circulation in labor circles yesterday afternoon, the strikes in the building trades will come to an end this morning.

It is said that, as a result of negotiations between the Electrical Contractors' Association and the delegates from the strikers, the contractors agree to grant the eight-hour work day from and after May 15 to the union men now on strike. It is said also that the contractors have agreed to employ only union men.

The meetings of the Board of Walking Delegates and the United Building Trades held yesterday afternoon resulted in the appointment of committees from both sides to arrange the terms of a settlement. The arrangement was looked upon as a concession on both sides, for the strikers receded from the stand they had taken that to the electrical workers should be granted the eight-hour day on April 1, while the Electrical Contractors' Association and the United Building Trades agreed to recognize the union wiremen.

It was stated, upon good authority, that the negotiations for the settlement of the strike were brought about through the efforts of the Journeymen and Master Steamfitters' Associations.

If the committees come to an amicable settlement, the 10,000 mechanics who are now on strike will be able to start to work on Monday.

Without having given notice to the Board of Delegates, the Steamfitters began negotiations with the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association in order to have the latter association influence the Electrical Contractors Association in effecting a compromise. When this action became known, the electrical workers declared that no action could be taken except through the Board of Delegates Executive Committee. At a joint meeting on Thursday night of the Enterprise and Progress Associations, which embrace the Steamfitters' Helpers, there was a long discussion on the matter. The meeting lasted from 9 o'clock P. M. Thursday until 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and it was agreed that the members of both organizations would go back to work if the Electrical Contractors would agree to give the union wiremen the eight-hour work day on May 15, and also agree that the men in their employ must be recognized by the building trades.

Contractor Thompson, who is working on the new building for Arnold, Constable & Co. at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, put three non-union plasterers at work on the twelfth story of the building on Thursday, and yesterday morning the delegates of the other unions, whose men are at work on the building, called out twenty-five workmen who were making alterations.

INSTANT RELIEF for all afflicted with TORTURING SKIN DISEASES in a Single Application of Cuticura

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MR. WIMAN GAINS A POINT

Continued from Page 1.

venture and have all the rights of partners except in so far as they were restricted by the terms of their agreement of association. If the jury so found them, Wiman, Douglass, and Klug were equally with Dun liable for the expenses of the business, which amounted to $2,500,000 a year. They were entitled to have the receipts of the business applied to the payment of these obligations, and it was error therefore to rule, as the court did, that it was clear that Dun was the owner of the receipts of the business, and thus denying all rights of his associates in such receipts."

Unless the unauthorized indorsement of the check was made with the intent and for the purpose of defrauding the firm, the defendant was entitled to an acquittal. If Wiman was a member of the firm the withdrawal of these funds from the assets of the firm for his own purposes would not constitute a criminal offense. Even if he was not a member of the firm he was authorized to draw the firm checks, and abuse of that authority, even though otherwise criminal, would not constitute forgery. It might be under such circumstances a fraud upon the firm, but such a fraud would not of itself constitute the crime of forgery.

If Wiman was a member of the firm the misappropriation of the funds of the firm to his own use would not subject him to criminal process; and even if not a member of the firm, he having authority to draw the check in question, the crime alleged relating solely to the indorsement, the criminal intent must apply not only to the drawing of the check, but to the unauthorized indorsement. The evidence in this case shows that the intent to defraud, if any existed, related entirely to the drawing of the check, and that the unauthorized indorsement was resorted to for the purpose of concealing the overdraft. It is conceded that there was no intention upon the defendant's part to defraud Bullinger, nor is it claimed that he believed that Bullinger could incur any liability because of such indorsement, as the defendant well knew and as the court charged the jury he believed that the check would be paid on presentation at the bank upon which it was drawn, the firm having ample funds to meet the same. It would seem that the intent to defraud which is spoken of by the statute must have some relation to the act which is claimed to constitute the forgery; and where the alleged forgery is committed not for the purpose of defrauding by means thereof, but for the mere purpose of concealing the misappropriation of money, it does not constitute the crime.

Of the refusal of Justice Ingraham to submit the question of "criminal" intent to the jury, and the interruption of Gen. Tracy during the summing up, the opinion speaks very strongly, holding that the trial Justice erred in the most pronounced manner. Also, on the definition by Justice Ingraham of the word "defraud," the opinion is severe, setting forth:

"It will be seen at once that this definition is fatally defective, so far as relates to criminal proceedings."

Justice Follett, in his dissenting opinion, holds that a case of forgery in the second degree was properly made out by the prosecution.

"The question," says Justice Follett, "whether the defendant drew this check and counterfeited the signature of Bullinger, with intent to defraud R. G. Dun & Co., was submitted to the jury and found against the defendant upon evidence which we think entirely sufficient to sustain the verdict. The defendant's letter of Feb. 20, 1893, was sufficient, in connection with the undisputed facts and circumstances, to sustain the verdict that the act was done with the intent to defraud the firm. No error was committed by the court's refusal to advise the jury to acquit the defendant."

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—The Walter A. Wood Harvester Company has confessed judgment in the Superior Court at Chicago for $26,253 on a note. A number of machines in the warehouse at 80 Taylor Street were levied upon by order of Sheriff Pease. The Chicago company is a branch of the company with the same name at St. Paul. O. D. Fraley, the Chicago manager, said yesterday: "The whole thing is as much a mystery to us as to anybody. The judgment is in favor of the National Bank of the Republic, but the Chicago office has incurred no obligation with that bank. It must be some obligation incurred by the home office, at St. Paul, on which the bank has taken judgment

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OF WEATHER AND THE WEATHER-WISE

METEOROLOGY. Weather and Methods of Forecasting. Description of Meteorological Instruments, &c., &c. By Thomas Russell. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

Mr. Russell knocks some of the weather prophecies on the head. The hopes that were entertained that a precise knowledge of coming weather could be gained from the weather map, he says, have not been fully realized. Cases are comparatively rare when it can be of use in predicting the weather. There are not more than six or twelve occasions in the course of a year for any part of the country where successful predictions can be made, and for some places successful predictions are never possible.

If we are to be thus wet-blanketed in our aspirations, what can we tell by means of meteorological science? Well, what we can do is to foretell the great changes, and for that much let us be devoutly thankful. We may not complain because we cannot make predictions for every day in the year. When there is a big fall of temperature it can be told for the most part in the country east of the Mississippi. Rainstorms along the coast we can also foresee, and, what is of the utmost use, we can tell from one to three weeks in advance the floods likely to occur along the Lower Ohio and the Mississippi, and we can judge the height of the water "within a foot or two."

Certainly, there are many irregularities in the line of predictions, but meteorology has nevertheless established certain facts, and one is that the areas of low pressure are the centres of disturbances, and that rain is likely to fall over the regions where the low air pressures are, according to peculiarities of locality. Perhaps in the neighborhood of New-York, or on the seaboard generally, certain weather predictions are not as satisfactory as in the interior of the country. If we only knew what were the phenomena 200 or 300 or 1,000 miles out at sea at any given hour of the day, we might be better off. But some time or other, unquestionably, meteorological conditions far distant from the land will help us to arrive at the solution of what is to-day one of the uncertainties.

When astrological meteorology became something to laugh at, it was the thermometer and barometer that made this kind of necromancy ridiculous. The solar system as Copernicus explained it brought the movements of the planets in accordance with physical laws. Mr. Russell shows, however, how persistent are some of the influences of astrological meteorology. There is the moon. Granted its wonderful action on the tides, the waters giving, too, some movement to the air; beyond that the moon, as effecting changes of weather, scientifically-qualified persons simply laugh at. But, says Mr. Russell, this denial of the moon's influence may have been carried a little too far. Perhaps the final results have not been arrived at. The moon votaries, in asking too much, have been denied everything. The author says that in 5,000 cases of weather at the change of the moon, there were 1,800 cases of disturbance, and in 3,200 none at all. As to the wind, the effects of the moon amount to nothing. Once it was thought that the appearance of comets leaving a trail behind them might affect the temperature of the earth, but this is certainly not brought about.

The first effort to study the possible changes in the weather and to be prophetic about it was made 100 years ago by the Meteorological Society of the Palatine of Germany. The barometer showed air pressures and its oscillations, and from these phenomena very much was expected. With the visual method of telegraphy at the close of the last century, transmission of weather reports became, we might say to-day, clumsily possible. With the electric telegraph, weather conditions could be instantly sent, and then immense progress was made. The first marked attention paid to meteorology, when a Government took a hand in it, was during the Crimean war, (1854,) when a storm almost destroyed the allied fleet in the Black Sea, wrecking a French man-of-war. Then Leverrier, at the request of the French Minister of War, investigated all the "circumstances attending the progress and formation of storms." The additional sources of information were derived then from pressure, temperature, direction, and intensity of wind. Then weather service bureaus were established all over the civilized world.

Mr. Russell presents, in a philosophical and scientific way, all that we know about the composition of air and its conditions. That solid mass, the earth, is also carefully treated as to its area, the amount of heat it receives, and its position relative to the sun. The subject of the stable winds, as the "trades," the "anti-trades," the calm zones, the polar winds, ocean currents, equatorial currents, and the Gulf Stream, have all their peculiar conditions described. Without careful instruments the properties and conditions of the air could not be appreciated. In a short space the author presents what is known about the thermometer and explains the many corrections necessary when it is in use.

There are many curious facts which the author presents as to temperatures. What is meant by mean temperature is the measure of heat as it is thermometrically noted at every hour of the day at a certain place. This daily difference as to range of temperature is in certain places very great. In some of the mountain regions of Asia it freezes hard every night, and in the daytime the sun heat is over 100°. "To the west of Lake Nyanza the rocks become so greatly heated during the day and cool so suddenly at night that cracks, with loud reports, are frequent." As to the monthly mean temperatures in the United States, it varies with position. It is for January 60° in Florida and —5° in North Dakota. In Arizona for January the mean temperature is 50°, and in July 92°. Annual temperatures show that the hottest place in the world all the year round is at Massowah, on the Red Sea, with 80.2°. The lowest is at Fort Conger, (latitude 83° north,) where it is —5°. It must be remembered that temperatures do not depend so much on latitude as on local conditions and winds. It is well known that the annual temperature of those parts of Northern Italy near the Alps is warmer than the plains south, probably due to the mountains keeping off the winds.

An important factor in meteorology is the ocean temperature. The surface temperature of the Atlantic varies from 84° at the equator to 28° in the Arctic Ocean. There are greater changes in the stretch of water from Cape Hatteras to Boston than in any other place "for the same distance in the world."

The highest temperature of a hot day in the United States has been recorded in Death Valley, Cal.—122°. But Yuma is hot enough with 118°. Certain places in India are even hotter, 125° having been noted at Sialkot. For extreme cold Jeniseisk, in Siberia, leads with —73.5°. At Fort Conger, in two successive years, —66.2° was indicated. The lower temperatures naturally occur at high elevations. On Mount Washington the lowest reached was —50°. Between the two days when it freezes in Jacksonville, Fla., and the 208 days at St. Vincent, Minn., when the temperatures are under 32°, the differences are salient.

Evaporation is a factor in the study of meteorology. From the surface of water moisture arises, and the quantity of vapor would depend partly, though not entirely, upon the measure of sun heat. Evaporation varies with locality. At Boston the depth of water evaporated in the year was 39 inches; in the Ohio Valley, 40; in New-Mexico, 100, and in Cumana, South America, as much as 136 inches. This vapor pressure varies at the tropics according to the time of day. Generally the rule holds good that evaporation follows temperatures.

The study of rain and rainfall is interestingly followed out in the volume under notice. The often-cited fact that rains follow battles is denied, and the artillery business, we now believe, has no more effect as a rainmaker than has a medicine man. At the equator, 104 inches of rainfall in the year is a fair average. Taking all the rain falling on the earth, the calculation is that it amounts to 28,000 cubic miles of water, or about twenty inches of depth. About one-quarter of this, it may be computed, is carried off by the rivers, but the other three-quarters is evaporated. The greatest rainfall is on the Kassia Hills, in Assam, 400 inches in a year having been the average there for the last twenty-four years. Occasionally, for a single year the rainfall has been 905 inches. In opposition to this, there are the regions where rain is rare. At Yuma, Arizona, it is only three inches. As agriculture depends so entirely upon rainfall, it can be understood how in California, where irrigation is as yet not carried out, an inch of rainfall is worth a million of dollars.

Studying areas and rainfalls, over 22 per cent. of the earth's surface, there is a rainfall of 10 inches; over 31 per cent., 10 to 25 inches; over 25 per cent., from 25 to 50 inches. Sixteen per cent. has from 50 to 75 inches, and 6 per cent. has over 75 inches. How many rainy days have we in our various cities? In Jacksonville there are 146 rainy days; in Washington, 127 days of rain or snow; in Boston, 133; in New-Orleans, 145; in St. Louis, 116; at El Paso, 55. There are 145 rainy days in London, and in Dublin 205 rainy ones.

Depths of snow for the year are as follows: In Maine, 8 feet; in New-York, 7; in Michigan, 5; in Iowa, 4, and in North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Nebraska, only 2 feet. But on the Sierra Nevada Mountains the depth of snowfall for the year ranges from 10 to 30 feet.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution has shown us that, as to winds, they vary almost every minute in intensity or velocity. The average velocity of the wind over the United States, at a height of fifty feet above the ground, Mr. Russell states to be eleven miles an hour, which is higher than is generally quoted, but velocity of wind, we know, increases with elevation. Velocities vary from a light air, three miles an hour, to the hurricane, with its terrible energy of a wind tearing along ninety miles an hour. If a fresh breeze blows at twenty-eight miles an hour, a strong breeze is an increase of six miles more, while a storm's velocity is double that of a strong breeze. We talk blizzard a great deal. Supposably Montana is the home of the blizzard, and there the wind will blow for a whole day fifty miles an hour, with a temperature of 30° below zero. In some instances, with a lower temperature, a forty-mile wind has blown incessantly for four days. As Mr. Russell explains, low temperatures "can be borne without much inconvenience when the air is still." Under normal circumstances, the atmosphere we create around us protects us from chill, but when the animal heat is continually drawn away from us we cannot make our own warmth rapidly enough, and we perish.

As to cold waves, pretty generally, as an area of low pressure moves over a region, there follows west of it an area where the temperature falls. When there is a low pressure with a high pressure area to the north, northwest, and southwest, "the falls in temperature are apt to be large and extend over great areas." When within the twenty-four hours there is a fall of 20°, extending over some large area, that is a cold wave. But as we all know of recent events, there are mistakes made as to its spread or direction. In the computation or prognostication made of cold waves, however, the errors made, as Mr. Russell shows, were not many.

As to "long-time predictions," the author says they are impossible. If only we could foresee droughts, heated terms, or wet seasons, then many difficulties would be overcome. But what we can foretell by pure observation is the rise of rivers, and our nicety is so great that we can tabulate exact heights of a river some weeks ahead and the precise dates. Maybe the telegraph does much to help us in this direction.

Mr. Russell should be lauded for his happy treatment of a topic of which the general public reads with avidity, but with not much comprehension as to the scientific methods. Especially the author is to be commended for his caution. The saddest symptom of human credulity is a belief in the charlatan weather prophets by whom still the mystery of the mottled goose breastbone is gravely cited.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S BULLETIN

For the week ending March 16, 1895.

LIFE OF ADAM SMITH.

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LITERARY NOTES

—Macmillan & Co. expect to have ready about Easter a biography of the late Prof. E. A. Freeman, edited by the Rev. W. R. W. Stephens, Dean of Winchester. The Athenaeum, in announcing the work, says it "will contain an account of his early life (of which hitherto little has been generally known) at school and college, and in the country homes of Gloucestershire and Wales, where the first twelve years of his married life were spent, before he settled at Somerleaze. A great deal of evidence has been brought together by the editor from Mr. Freeman's diary and published writings, as well as from his correspondence, illustrative of his opinions and tastes, his methods of study, and habits of work. Many of the letters selected for publication are addressed to eminent scholars or statesmen in England, America, and on the Continent, and deal with various historical or political questions of great interest. Other letters, written to intimate friends, and carried on after the manner of a journal from day to day, record the incidents of his domestic life or of his foreign tours, and abound in humorous and racy remarks upon a great variety of subjects. Altogether a vivid picture may be anticipated of one who was distinguished not only by great learning, but also by singular force and originality of character."

—The third volume of Miss Wormeley's translations of Balzac, containing "Les Femmes Savantes" and "Le Malade Imaginaire," will be issued this month by Roberts Brothers.

—Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. expect to issue about April 1 Dr. Mombert's "Raphael's Sistine Madonna," in which the former rector of St. John's Church, in Dresden, narrates the history of this picture. Four illustrations have been expressly prepared for the work from photographs of the originals by Raphael in Rome, Florence, and Bologna, as well as in Dresden. They are heliogravures, and were executed in Munich by Dr. E. Albert & Co., whose work is famous and admirable. Only 300 copies of the book will be issued.

—Of the romance by Louis Couperus, entitled "Majesty," which the Messrs. Appleton have about ready, a foreign critic remarks that there have been few literary efforts in the field of royal portraiture that were as striking, autocratic imperialism being here pictured with extraordinary vividness.

—In preparing their Standard Dictionary, the second and final volume of which is ready, Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls have employed 247 specialists and editors. The total outlay before the work was ready for the market was over $960,000.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. announce "The Women of the United States," by C. de Varigny, who for many years was in the French Consular Service in this country.

—Mr. Balfour's book on "The Foundations of Belief," reviewed a week ago in this newspaper, is already in its second edition. The first edition comprised 3,000 copies.

—The late Frank Bolles, the writer on out-door life in New-England mountains, left a collection of verse which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue soon, with the title "Chocoma's Tenants."

—London papers are praising Marion Crawford's Lauderdale series, one of them, The Daily Chronicle, remarking that he "is doing for the New-York family of Lauderdale what he has already done for the princely Roman house of Saracinesca." "The Ralstons" is now in its second edition in London.

—A German translation of Benjamin Kidd's "Social Evolution" will be issued soon at Jena with an introduction by Prof. Weismann.

—Within a few weeks will be issued in London these works: "The Decline and Fall of Napoleon," by Gen. Lord Wolseley, and "The Rise of Wellington," by Gen. Lord Roberts.

—A nephew of the famous Dr. Maginn of Blackwood and Fraser, the Rev. C. A. Maginn, is preparing a memoir of that writer, who has now been fifty-three years dead.

—The Marquis of Ripon having remarked at the Carlye Memorial meeting in London that Carlyle is not as much read now as formerly, The Westminster Gazette has taken the trouble to obtain from his publishers figures which show that the opposite is the case. The books that have sold best are "The French Revolution," "Sartor Resartus," "The Latter Day Pamphlets," and "Heroes and Hero Worship." The following are the sales in the People's Edition of two of these:

"Sartor Resartus." Copies.		"Heroes and Hero Worship." Copies.	
1872	10,000	1872	15,000
1874	5,000	1873	3,000
1875	5,000	1873	5,000
1877	3,000	1874	5,000
1878	3,000	1876	3,000
1879	3,000	1877	3,000
1880	3,000	1878	2,000
1881	10,000	1879	3,000
1882	3,000	1880	8,000
1883	5,000	1881	3,000
1884	5,000	1882	3,000
1887	1,500	1883	5,000
1888	10,000	1885	7,000
1889	5,000	1887	15,000
1890	2,500	1888	5,000
1891	5,000	1890	5,000
1892	5,000	1891	5,000
1894	5,000	1892	5,000
		1893	5,000
Total	89,000	1894	5,000
		Total	105,000

Three of the works have been issued at 6d each, and "Sartor" in this form has had a sale of 80,000 copies.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE BLACK CARNATION. A Riddle. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company.

RITA; OR, SIN'S HARVEST. By Ray Nard. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper. 50 cents.

LIFE AND TIMES OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Written by Himself. His Early Life as a Slave, His Escape from Bondage, and His Complete History to the Present Time. With an Introduction by Mrs. George L. Ruffin of Boston. New revised edition. 12mo. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.

ROMANCES AND NARRATIVES OF DANIEL DEFOE. Edited by George A. Aitken. In sixteen volumes. The Life and Strange, Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner. By Daniel Defoe. With illustrations by J. B. Yeats. Three volumes. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per volume.

THE PYGMIES. By A. de Quatrefages. Translated by Frederick Starr. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

FREYTAG'S TECHNIQUE OF THE DRAMA. An Exposition of Dramatic Composition and Art. By Dr. Gustav Freytag. An authorized translation from the sixth German edition. By Elias J. MacEwan. 16mo. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

LIFE AND DREAMS. Poems. By E. L. E. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

POCKET MANUAL OF RULES OF ORDER FOR DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLIES. By Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert. One hundred and seventy-third thousand. 18mo. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

SUGGESTION. By Mabel Collins. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company.

NEVER: A Hand Book for the Uninitiated and Inexperienced Aspirants to Refined Society's Giddy Heights and Glittering Attainments. By Mentor. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper. 50 cents.

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MAY BRING MATTERS TO A CRISIS

Some Sort of a Plan Concerning Consolidation Said to be in Preparation in the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—The organization of advocates of a consolidation of the Oranges held no meeting this week, although it had been intended to permanently organize last Tuesday. Several of the members, however, objected on the ground that it was not yet quite time to take such a step.

The advocates of consolidation declare they have not lost any zeal in the prosecution of their project, nevertheless, but are only waiting to watch developments and the movements of the enemy before finally deciding which is the most judicious course to pursue. In fact, they think the course of events in the Greater Orange and Greater Newark agitations need to be watched very closely just now.

The people who have shown such a deep interest in the consolidation question are at the present moment living in an air of expectancy. They are looking for the explosion of some new sensation which will arouse the people even more than when they learned of the existence of a Greater Newark bill.

They will not have to wait long, either, for there is a plan in preparation which is being kept secret, but which will, when made known, so it is said, bring on a most vehement agitation. It is expected to bring matters to a crisis.

RAID ON AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY

Two Men Arrested in a Rivington Street Basement.

United States Revenue Agent Alfred H. Brooks entered the premises at 73 Rivington Street yesterday and discovered an illicit whisky still at work.

He found doublers, cylinders, condensers, twelve barrels of sugar mash, and five gallons of sugar rum.

Three men at work in the basement fled when Mr. Brooks entered, but one of them, Josselle Lishkofsky of 7 Norfolk Street, was captured.

Later Joshua Levinsohn, a grocer, was arrested on a charge of being concerned with the others in the illicit distillery.

When the prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, Levinsohn said that he rented the basement to another man, who had told him that he was a tinsmith. Both men were held in $1,500 bail each for examination.

Greek Priest and Two Women Beaten.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 15.—Masked men attempted to rob a Greek Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. Gallovich, at Freeland, last night. His housekeeper, Mrs. Lehatog, and her companion, Mrs. Zacharias, were beaten into insensibility.

The safe in the priest's house was blown open with dynamite, but the robbers were frightened off by people who were attracted by the noise of the explosion. The priest escaped with a few slight wounds. There is a belief that there is a religious feeling behind the attack, and that the blowing up of the safe was merely a ruse to divert suspicion.

Six Months for Kiernan.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 15.—Sylvester J. Kiernan, the defaulting insurance agent, was this morning sentenced to the Union County Jail for six months. There were nine indictments, two for forgery and seven for embezzlement, the amounts involved being about $15,000. The losses are divided among leading companies of London and this country.

A petition, signed by business men, lawyers, and prominent people, asking for clemency, was presented to the court by Kiernan's counsel, ex-Assemblyman Timothy M. Kelly and John F. Brown.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Hartford, Conn., March 15.—It is stated to-day that Gov. Coffin will send to the Senate next week the name of Representative William T. Elmer, Republican, of Middletown, for Justice of the Superior Court. Mr. Elmer is the Republican leader of the House and is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is the present State Attorney for Middlesex County.

Syracuse, N. Y., March 15.—Mrs. Percy Randall of Port Byron and her ten-year-old daughter, Mabel, were struck by a train and killed while walking along the tracks of the West Shore Railroad, near Weedsport, this morning.

Troy, N. Y., March 15.—The will of Major Gen. Joseph B. Carr bequeaths his entire estate, valued at $80,000, to his wife.

FIVE YEARS FOR YOUNG RUDDEN

He, as Alleged, Cut Mrs. Anna Tuttle's Throat—The Motive for the Crime Was Not Proved.

Thomas Rudden, the young Mineola farmer who was convicted last week of assault in the first degree on the charge of having cut the throat of Mrs. Anna Tuttle, under the impression that she was his mother-in-law, was yesterday sentenced to five years in State prison by Justice Fitzgerald.

Young Rudden's case is a most peculiar one. It was shown in the trial that he never had a mother-in-law, hence he could not have attacked Mrs. Tuttle under the impression that she was that person, and the State could establish no other motive. Mrs. Tuttle admitted that she had never seen the young man in her life before the time of the alleged assault, and he swore he had not seen her at all.

Rudden's neighbors in Long Island testified that he never drank liquor, was not quarrelsome, and had never been in trouble before. Notwithstanding all these facts and the young farmer's vigorous protestations of innocence, the jury convicted him.

KELLAM WANTED TO TALK.

Persuaded to Leave the Stand, However—His Case Not Ended.

The trial of Promoter Kellam, who is charged by his former business associate, Henry E. Simmons, with having forged three notes for $6,000 each by altering the dates, occupied the attention of Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The defendant told his story of the day before, giving it, however, with a few more details. When he came to leave the stand at the request of his attorney, he at first refused, saying there were several more things that he wished to tell the jury. Lawyer Purdy said to him that he had told the jury all that he desired him to tell.

"Now, I think there is more of much importance," persisted the defendant, "that they should know. I will tell them first about the matter of—"

"You will do nothing of the kind," shouted Mr. Purdy, growing very red in the face"; "you have said all that I care to have you, and if you—"

"Now, Mr. Kellam," put in the Recorder, "you had better take the advice of your counsel, as he knows best in the matter, I'm sure, and you will only make matters worse."

Mr. Kellam at once left the stand, saying, "All right, Mr. Recorder, I'll respect your suggestion."

Mr. Kellam's son corroborated his father about the notes, saying he was privileged to change the dates. The case will be continued on Monday.

NEW LAWYERS SWORN IN.

Thirty-three Young Men and One Woman Take the Necessary Oath.

Thirty-three young men and one woman, all of whom recently passed their examination before the State Board of Examiners for admission to practice as lawyers before the courts of this State were sworn in before the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The oath was administered by Clerk William Lamb, Jr., in the presence of Presiding Judge Van Brunt and Judges O'Brien and Parker. The young woman who now receives her diploma is Miss Florence Dangerfield. She is the second woman who has passed examination, and has been admitted to practice from this department.

The other successful candidates are: Hart Monsen, Robert C. Mitchell, Edward H. Childs, Philip A. Rollins, William H. Brown, Jr., Lewis H. Freedman, Robert Mc. Gillespie, Gino C. Speranza, Robert C. Beatty, T. Channon Press, Harry J. Crawford, Frederick Aichele, George Mann, Raymond Rubenstein, Robert S. Barlow, Hamilton H. Durand, Benjamin A. Gould, Jr., Edwin J. Crandall, George H. Engelhard, Harry Levis, James A. Parker, Charles D. Wetmore, Henry P. Franklin, Charles P. Howland, John Hone, Jr., Christian G. Hupfel, Carl L. Thiels, William Lieberman, Henry P. Kelly, John J. Quencer, Benjamin F. Kraft, Edward D. Edson, and James O. Nichols.

ELEVATED ROAD'S TAXATION.

Argument on Appeal on Behalf of the City for the 1894 Assessment.

An appeal of the city from the judgment of Judge Beach, vacating the assessment of 1894 made by the Tax Commissioners on personal property of the Manhattan Railway Company, was argued yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The assessment of the board was upon $17,000,000 of personal property, and, if the order of Judge Beach stands, the elevated road will escape the taxes of last year. The brief for the city shows that on May 29, 1894, an examination was had of the Treasurer of the railway company, and on the statements filed on the blanks of the department the Commissioners fixed the assessment at $17,860,712. Judge Beach vacated the assessment on Nov. 14, 1894.

One of the principal points for the Commissioners was a letter written by Mr. Davies to Mr. Barker, in which the former says that he is authorized by George Gould to say that the assessment is not far more than $12,500,000 the companies will acquiesce. The letter is dated May 26, 1894, and the Commissioners contend that this justified them not merely in imposing a tax in 1893, but also in imposing an assessment in 1894, and not merely another assessment, but one that is greater by $5,000,000.

Seeks to Regain Her Child.

Grace Langley, an actress, has brought habeas corpus proceedings for the possession of her four-year-old daughter, who is now in the custody of Mrs. William R. Palmer.

Arguments were heard yesterday by Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The child was in court, in the custody of her grandmother, but was permitted to go to her mother for a brief period.

The respondent claimed that the child had been in her care ever since it was three months old, when the petitioner deserted it.

Justice Ingraham referred the case to Court Stenographer James J. Nealis, who will take testimony.

Mrs. Abbie E. O'Brien's Suit.

Major Marcus C. Dougherty testified yesterday in the trial of the suit brought by Mrs. Abbie E. O'Brien, in the Superior Court, to recover from Charles Benner the value of 250 shares of stock in the National Gas Savings Company.

Mrs. O'Brien, who is the wife of ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, alleges that she paid $19,500 to Mr. Benner for a controlling interest in the company upon false representations. It was through Major Dougherty that the sale was made. He testified that Benner especially requested that all parties concerned should not go to the office of the National Gas Savings Company.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—No. 197—The Boston and Albany Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick J. O'Reilly.—Submitted, with leave to counsel for plaintiff in error to file additional brief within ten days.

No. 203—James Gilfillan et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee et al., and No. 291—John D. McPherson, executor, &c., appellant, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.—Argument continued by S. S. Henkle for Mrs. Ellen Cochrane, by Enoch Totten for Latrobe, executrix, &c., and concluded by Calderon Carlisle for McPherson, executor, &c.—Submitted, on printed arguments by A. B. Duvall for Gilfillan et al.

No. 822.—J. W. Todd et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument on Monday, the 25th inst.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock. There will be no call of the docket on Monday, the 18th inst.

The day calendar for Monday, March 25, will be as follows: Nos. 11, (original,) 928, 822, 58, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 15.—The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day: Randolph F. Purdy vs. Agnes Lynch, appellant.—Argued by Charles E. Miller for appellant, David Thompson for respondent.

M. Wallace Clarke, appellant, vs. Eliza W. Clarke.—Argued by W. T. Dunmore for appellant, Charles M. Williams for respondent.

David McClure vs. Louis P. Levy, appellant.—It appearing that appellant has failed to comply with Rule 7 of this court, on motion of Frederick Geller of counsel for respondent, judgment was affirmed by default, with costs, under Rule 4.

Court of Appeals calendar for Monday is: Nos. 148, 32, 155, 171, 19, 172, 154, 174.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday calendar called in Part III. room at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
178—David Kronberg. 170—Bernard Toch. Wills for Probate.—Joseph Martin, Sarah Eliza Clark.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of College Place—Thomas F. Donnelly. McFeat vs. Corcoran—William B. Anderson. Coleman vs. Butler—Edward L. Parris. Greenwood Cemetery vs. Barnett—Edward Terrill. Barker vs. Matsell—Franklin Bien. New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Work—Franklin Bien. Ferter vs. Arkenburgh—Roger Foster.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Hirschberg vs. Smith—Samuel D. Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Dorsett vs. Van Cleve—Alfred B. Hall, Jr. Bryan vs. Toher, (three cases)—David K. Case.

Gildersleeve, J.—Ellis vs. Ellis—Charles W. Culver.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—Lucien Oudin. Jefferson M. Levy vs. James M. Smith—Charles Mayhoff.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—David Shannon vs. Dow S. Kittle—George C. Coffin. John Stich vs. Patrick J. Murphy—Gustave R. Hamburger.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Office Toilet Supply Company of Buffalo; capital, $5,000. Directors—Judson H. Morris, Alonzo S. Gordon, and Nathan F. Miller of Buffalo.

Ellithorpe Elevator Safety Construction Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frederick T. Ellithorpe of Newark, N. J.; Peter G. Van Zandt of Jersey City, N. J.; Samuel Ashton and Frank Roche of New-York City, and Thomas R. Edwards of Brooklyn.

New-York Stone-Trade Association of New-York City; to foster trade and commerce and the interests of those whose business is the erection of buildings or the furnishing of materials used in the erection of buildings; capital, $25,000. Trustees—John R. Smith, Henry Hanlein, David Miller, Edwin Shuttleworth, Matthew C. Henry, John A. Hutchinson, Benjamin A. Williams, William McLatchie, Thomas J. Brennan, and Clarence P. Smith of New-York City; James Thaw of Hoboken, N. J., and Charles Hillemeier of Mount Vernon.

Smith-Kavanagh Company of Rochester; to manufacture boots and shoes; capital, $18,000. Directors—Frederick L. Smith, John Kavanagh, and Edward H. Chapin of Rochester.

Swinton & Co. of Port Jervis; to conduct an iron foundry and hardware store; capital, $60,000. Directors—John D. Swinton, David L. Swinton, and John D. Swinton, Jr., of Port Jervis.

Ossining Lime Company of Ossining, Westchester County; to quarry and deal in marble, limestone, and lime; capital, $10,000. Directors—William W. Smith, Emory J. Satterlee of Sing Sing, and Thomas Maguire of New-York City.

J. E. Mosheim & Co. of New-York City; wholesale and retail merchandise and to do a general commission and auction business; capital, $25,000. Directors—Edward Mosheim, Julius E. Mosheim, and Gustave Mosheim of New-York City.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leave of Absence.—Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, four months.

—Capt. Charles Morton, Third Cavalry, has been detailed military instructor at De La Salle Institute, New-York, relieving Capt. Richard T. Yeatman, Fourteenth Infantry, who will join his company.

—Transfers in the Third Infantry.—Capt. George W. H. Stouch, from Company D to Company I; Capt. William Gerlach, from Company I to Company D.

—Major William H. Comegys, Paymaster, will return to his station, Omaha, Neb.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer W. S. Burke has been granted sick leave of absence.

Saunders Had a Return Ticket.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 15.—A man who gave his name as Frank Saunders, and who said he lived at Conklin Centre, N. Y., was found loitering about the ferry yesterday afternoon. He said he had been swindled out of $300 by James Hastings, a "green-goods" man from New-York.

Saunders said that Hastings met him at the train when he arrived in the morning and took him to Ridgewood. He said the swindle was accomplished at Trautwein's Hotel in that town.

He was advised to go back to Ridgewood and lay the matter before the authorities there. He concluded to go home, however, and took the next train for Binghamton. Luckily he had a return ticket. Hastings had taken his last cent.

A Deaf-Mute Excused from Jury Duty.

Major Plimley, the new Commissioner of Jurors, sent a notice to Alexander Goldfogle, calling on him to appear before him and show cause why he should not serve as a juror. Mr. Goldfogle, who is a brother of Civil Justice Goldfogle, called on the Commissioner yesterday, and, producing a pad wrote:

"I am deaf and dumb. I am willing to serve as a juror, only I could not hear the evidence, nor the speeches

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinée, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Passing Show. Matinée.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 23d St-Madison Square—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine. Matinée.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Two Gentlemen of Verona. Matinée, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony. Matinée.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Shaughraun. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Exhibition of Patents and Inventions.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Primrose & West's Minstrels. Matinée, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy. Matinée, 2:00.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling. Matinée, 2:15.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Ohne Gehaent. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband. Matinée, 2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Exposition of Costumes, &c.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th St—Matinée, 2:00—Parsifal.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip. Matinée, 2:00.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée, 2:00.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead. Matinée, 2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	31	23	3:30 P. M.	46	24
6 A. M.	31	23	6 P. M.	35	26
9 A. M.	37	23	9 P. M.	35	27
12 M.	40	24	12 P. M.	35	27

Average temperature yesterday.....24⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 36¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Snow, followed by Fair Weather, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AN IMPUDENT PROPOSITION.

The Committee of Ten which has prepared measures for the reorganization of the Police Department of this city represents the people of the community in the most conspicuous way possible. It was appointed as the result of the unanimous action of a great popular mass meeting. In a special sense it represents the "reform sentiment and action" with which Gov. Morton declared in his message that it was one of "the most solemn and imperative duties" of the Legislature to co-operate by conforming "its legislative acts to the desires of the people at the earliest possible day."

How does the Lexow committee propose to meet this most solemn and imperative duty? By deciding, immediately upon the publication of the measures prepared by the Committee of Ten, to report two bills relating to the Police Department of this city diametrically opposed in principle and purpose to those submitted by that committee and in direct defiance of the "reform sentiment and action" and the "desires of the people," made known in the most explicit and emphatic manner. Mr. Lexow adds insult to the proposed injury by declaring that he is "convinced that those bills would be satisfactory to the people of New-York City," when he knows perfectly well that they are exactly what the people do not want and will not have if they can help it.

The object of the Committee of Ten, as "representatives of reform sentiment and action in New-York City," is to get the Police Department out of party politics, to concentrate responsibility at its head, and to conserve a central power and responsibility over its administration in the hands of the Mayor. The object of the Lexow bills is to keep party politics in control of the Police Department, to divide and destroy all responsibility in its conduct, and to deprive the Mayor of all power and responsibility in connection with it. The wording of the Commission bill hints at a purpose of preventing the removal of the present Commissioners, though it would require the striking out of three words to accomplish it. But in providing for the election of two Commissioners hereafter and requiring the Mayor to appoint as the other two the candidates receiving the highest number of votes next to the two elected, all for a term of six years, it would absolutely deprive the Mayor of all power and responsibility over the Police Department and place it in the untrammeled keeping of the politicians, for it even takes away the authority to remove Commissioners. In declaring that they shall "not be subject to removal," except upon charges and for cause, and after an opportunity to be heard, it gives nobody the power to make the removals.

This does not merely provide for the bipartisan division, but it provides for it in the worst conceivable form. Each party would nominate only two candidates and its vote would be concentrated upon those two and would be against none, and it is nonsense to talk about giving a third party a chance. There would be no such chance in any ordinary contest, and it is intended to give none. Not only would the regular candidates be sure of election or appointment, but the power of the machines to get men of their own choice into the offices would be indefinitely increased, because they could encounter no directly opposing votes.

This proposition is so impudent and insulting to the people of this city, such an outrage upon the "reform sentiment," such a dastardly betrayal of the trust reposed in the Lexow committee, that one hardly has patience to consider the rest of the Commission bill or the provisions of the Reorganization bill. The latter simply proposes to confine the work of reorganization to the Commissioners which the other bill aims to keep in power, and to deprive the Mayor of all part or voice in the work. Mayor Strong would be quite justified in exercising his power of removal at once upon the surviving Tammany Commissioner and the two Platt Commissioners and making up a non-partisan board of the highest capacity and character to take up the work of regenerating the department without waiting another moment upon the action of the Legislature.

But the people of the city have more to do. They should make it understood in terms that cannot be mistaken that they will not have this Lexow legislation and that they will have legislation under which the Police Department can be reformed and taken out of politics or they will have none on the subject. The Committee of Seventy, the Chamber of Commerce, the Good Government organizations of every kind, and all decent Republicans and Democrats of the city should unite in a protest and a demand that will bring these unscrupulous bandits to terms. They should take measures to find out whether this city is to have any right of self-government or any voice in the control of its own affairs or whether it is to be looted by a parcel of greedy politicians from the rural counties, with whose government the people of this city never interfere. If it cannot get its rights respected by this Legislature, the voters of the city and all other voters who sympathize with their cause will endeavor to secure a Legislature next year which will represent the intelligence and honesty of the citizens and not the will of an arrogant and detestable boss.

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S DISPATCH.

The dispatch sent on the 14th by the Secretary of State to our Minister at Madrid confirms what we have said of the spirit of the Administration, and is calculated to bring painful confusion both upon those who have assumed that nothing would be done and those who have held that nothing should be done as to the Allianca affair. The dispatch states the information of the State Department as to the incident of the 8th inst. It declares that "forcible interference with" American mail and commercial steamers whose voyage embraces no Cuban ports of call "cannot be claimed as a belligerent act, whether they pass within three miles of the Cuban coast or not, and can under no circumstances be tolerated when no state of war exists." And it declares that "this Government will expect prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and it must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate commerce passing through that channel, and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States." It concludes: "You will communicate this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and urge importance of prompt and satisfactory response."

There is no doubt of the entire soundness of the doctrine here laid down, or that the United States must insist upon it. The comments of the Spanish Minister upon it do not touch the doctrine itself. They relate, first, to the propriety of the form and the channel of communication, which are not essential. Second, he seeks to dismiss the facts as having their origin in an optical illusion. That, of course, is conclusive, if he can prove it. Third, he states that it is the duty of the United States to prevent the shipping of insurgent goods intended to be used against Spain, which is absolutely true. The specific cases of failure that he mentions as "established" have, however, not been established by any such evidence as exists in the case of the Allianca. If the United States Government has neglected or failed to perform its duty, it will be ready to give satisfaction as ample as that it demands. There is no question as to that.

POLICE BLACKMAIL.

Mr. Hans S. Beattie, a reputable citizen of this town, has just been performing a public service that entitles him to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens. That is to say, he has resisted and exposed an attempt on the part of the police to blackmail him. It seems that he was accosted at an early hour of the morning, while on his way to his own house, by two men in plain clothes, who demanded to know his name and business. He demanded their authority for asking, and they refused to give it, but told him that he was under arrest. He appealed to a policeman in uniform, who refused to rescue him, but informed him that the matter could be "fixed." Mr. Beattie declined to have anything to do with the fixing, and on arriving at the police station made complaint to the Sergeant at the desk. The Sergeant, perceiving that the men had made a mistake in offering such an indignity to a citizen so well known in the neighborhood as Mr. Beattie, let him go free, but refused to make him any apology or to rebuke his subordinates, assuring Mr. Beattie that they had full authority to do what they had done.

Of course, to a special policeman acting as a detective must be allowed some discretion. But then he is supposed to possess some discretion. He ought to know enough to distinguish a respectable citizen from a criminal and to behave accordingly. Certainly he ought to be compelled to state his authority whenever he undertakes to exercise it. The facts in this case indicate, however, that the special policemen knew perfectly well what they were about, and undertook to blackmail a man whom they knew to be a respectable citizen. As an experienced New-Yorker, Mr. Beattie is aware that perjury is a point of honor with the force, and that whatever story a policeman engaged in a controversy with a citizen finds it necessary to tell, he can find other policemen to swear to in any number that may be desirable. Most New-Yorkers, aware of this truth, and dreading scandal, would have acceded to the suggestion that the thing could be "fixed." Mr. Beattie is entitled to credit for having rejected this suggestion and avowed his purpose to prosecute the officers who had arrested him without cause, as his discharge by the Sergeant proves.

All the circumstances indicate that the case is simply one of an attempt to levy blackmail which would be successful oftener than it would fail. It failed in this instance because Mr. Beattie had more courage and more public spirit than the average New-Yorker, who would weakly have paid, and afterward despised himself for paying. But that such an attempt should be made shows that the Lexow committee has not instilled such terror into the force as is commonly imagined. When a respectable citizen can be "held up" on his way home at an unusually late hour by two policemen in plain clothes and one in uniform, it is proof that the police will still take a good deal of reforming. The net results of the labors of that committee up to date are that ex-Capt. Stephenson has been sentenced to prison, though, as a matter of fact, he is still at large, and that the counsel to the committee is serving the city at an annual salary of $16,000, including all commutations. We submit that these results, however valuable, are not entirely adequate. Meanwhile Mr. Beattie has provided a fruitful and suggestive case for the consideration of Superintendent Byrnes and the Commissioners.

WHY NOT NOW?

If anything was needed to show Mayor Strong what he can and must do to carry out the mission confided to him by the people of New-York, the new Police bill at Albany ought to supply it. In reality nothing new should have been needed. His duty, as openly and frequently stated by himself, is to banish politics from the City Government wherever politics interferes with good management of the public affairs. The Republican Police Commissioners were put in the board for politics; they are governed in their action wholly by politics, and of the worst and meanest character; they will always be what they have been and are, and they should promptly be thrown out. There is ample cause for that and no excuse for keeping them in. Every day that passes will make their removal more necessary and more difficult. The only difficulty now is that it will make the fight of the politicians on the Mayor bitter, but delay will make it more bitter still, and with greater chances for the politicians and less for the Mayor. The politicians will yield only on compulsion. The Mayor has the power, and the more promptly he uses it the stronger support the people will give him. The longer he delays it the more the people will be disheartened and the politicians encouraged and strengthened.

But the Police Board is not the only place from which politics must be dislodged. It is being intrenched in the Department of Public Works and in the Excise Department under Mayor Strong's own appointees. It must be driven out, and here, again, the sooner the better, and the greater the delay the harder the task will be and the more mischief will be done. It is not a pleasant or an easy job that the Mayor has on his hands, but it is an honorable and useful one, which the people offered and he accepted with a perfect understanding on both sides as to what it was. Mr. Strong's duty is plain. His power is complete. The honor of performance will be great. The disgrace of neglect or failure will be correspondingly great.

Why not act now?

COST OF ARGENTINE WHEAT.

We have stated heretofore that the average return to the Argentine wheat grower for the crop harvested in Argentina a year ago was about 37 cents per bushel in gold. This was a great crop, and the surplus exported was in the neighborhood of 56,000,000 bushels. It was reported when the time for planting had come again that the acreage under wheat was to be increased by 20 per cent., and not until returns from the recent harvest were received was it known that this proposed increase had not been made. It appears now that there was probably no increase of acreage, and owing to the poor quality of the crop in certain parts of the country the exportable surplus this year, it is believed, will not exceed 40,000,000 bushels.

We have inspected several carefully prepared statements, procured by a prominent firm in this city from well-known merchants in Rosario, concerning the actual cost of producing wheat in certain provinces of Argentina and of shipping it to Argentine ports. The first of these relates to the experience of William Brünning, a prominent farmer residing at San Jorge, in the Province of Santa Fé. His estimate is based up an a yield of 1,500 kilos of wheat per "square" of ground, the square being about 4 1-6 acres. This would be a little more than 13 bushels per acre. It is shown that the cost of the wheat delivered at the port of Rosario is 35 cents a bushel. This includes seed, bags, all agricultural work, the provincial wheat tax, ground rent, cartage to railway, railway charges, and other items, the cost of transportation to Rosario being about 20 per cent. of the total. Upon this basis, anything in excess of 35 cents received from the exporter was grower's profit. For this estimate the cost is given in terms of gold. A crop of only 13 bushels per acre, however, was a very small one at the harvest of one year ago, the average then having been, as we are informed, more than 20 bushels. With that average, of course, the cost of production per bushel was less than 35 cents. The price of land in the neighborhood of Mr. Brüning's wheat fields is in our currency about $5 per acre.

The second statement is that of a wheat grower living at Canada de Gomez, in the Province of Santa Fé, who cultivated 50 "squares," or about 208 acres, for the crop recently harvested. The estimate is based upon the same assumed average of 1,500 kilos per "square," or about 13 bushels per acre. The cost in this case of the wheat delivered at the port of Rosario was 37 cents a bushel in our currency. The transportation charges were about 6 cents a bushel and the cost of harvesting was nearly one-half of the entire expenditure. One item is the rent of the land, and this was about $114 for the 208 acres.

Another wheat grower living at Esperanza de Santa Fé takes as the basis of his calculation a poor crop of 10½ bushels per acre on an area of 20 "squares," or about 83 acres. In this case, although the cost of railway carriage to the port of Colastine was less than 7 per cent. of the entire expense, the cost of the wheat delivered at that port was about 40½ cents a bushel. With the expenses are included interest at 10 per cent. on the money paid for the land, the cost of the 83 acres appearing to have been about $860 in our currency. This witness says that the price of 20 "squares," or 83 acres, in the vicinity of his farm is from $300 to $1,000 in gold, and that rent fluctuates between 10 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the value of the crop. "Ten per cent. is paid for a number of years for ground on which all the labor is still to be done by the farmer, and 25 per cent. for ground already cultivated, fenced with wire, and having a farmhouse on it." When this statement was prepared, the price of wheat for export at the port of Colastine was 41 cents a bushel in our currency.

We have not seen any detailed statements of this kind published in this country, and these deserve the attention of wheat growers who desire to measure the force of Argentine competition.

MOBS AND INDEMNITIES.

It is to be expected that the Italian Government will demand an indemnity for the killing of sundry Italians in Colorado. Following the precedent established or confirmed by Secretary Blaine in the case of the Italians killed at New-Orleans, we shall perhaps pay the indemnity. The principle upon which he acted in that case was no doubt correct. We cannot require foreigners to take notice of our Federal system and of the several jurisdictions and responsibilities of the General and the State Governments. To foreigners the Government of the United States is the Government of all the States, and it is the Government of the United States to which they properly look for redress when injuries to persons or property are inflicted upon their citizens in this country.

At the time of the slaughter at New-Orleans, and in consequence of that act, it was proposed that legislation should be enacted giving the Federal courts jurisdiction of cases involving such injuries. That was entirely proper. It seems to be equally desirable that legislation should be had whereby the indemnity paid by the United States for injuries done to the persons or property of foreigners by unlawful violence should be charged to and collected from the States in which such violence occurs. There is no reason at all why the general body of taxpayers throughout the country should be required to defray the cost of the imperfect administration of justice or the inefficiency of the police in Louisiana or Colorado. An American citizen injured by a mob, or his representatives, would find due redress in an action against the community by which the injury was allowed to be inflicted. That is the community which is blamable and responsible. Since our courts are not open to foreigners in such circumstances and since foreign Governments look to the General Government alone for redress, the General Government has an equitable claim against the State concerned for the reimbursement of the damages it has been compelled to pay by the failure of that State to keep order within its own limits. This claim should be made legal and available by legislation.

SUPERVISION BY THE PEOPLE.

Commissioner Waring of the Street-Cleaning Department has invited the fullest co-operation from the people of the city in keeping the streets clean. Without this, either voluntary or enforced, the task is impossible. Col. Waring's suggestions are that each citizen refrain from violating the ordinances against littering the streets and induce others, so far as they can, to do the same; that efforts be made to compel the police to enforce these ordinances; that negligence on the part of others to observe the ordinances be reported, and that the Commissioner be notified of the careless or defective work or improper conduct of the employés of the department.

There should be a general response to this invitation for a proper co-operation and supervision in the work of getting clean streets. If every citizen who appreciates cleanliness and desires to secure it will order his own conduct and influence that of others to that end, much will be done to rectify the slovenly habit which has prevailed so long that people have become callous to it. This habit has been one of the chief difficulties in the way of street cleaning in this city.

Naturally the careless ways of the people have affected the police and made them indifferent and negligent, until the ordinances intended to prevent littering streets have become a dead letter. If the people will become interested and active, the police will be spurred up to their duty. After a while we may get police authorities and police magistrates who will exert themselves. It is much to have a head of the Street-Cleaning Department devoted to his work and inviting inspection, criticism, complaint, and co-operation, and if the people will support him in his efforts the other authorities will come into line and order will be brought out of confusion. Once get a good system into operation and producing results, and it will be so appreciated that there will be no relapsing into slovenliness and dirt.

That criminals as a class are peculiarly conservative, and almost always content, like a certain statesman of note, to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, is exemplified once more by the evidence given at Trenton about the furnishing of the State House. The witnesses testify to exactly such manipulation of contracts and prices as those with which New-York became familiar after the downfall of the Tweed ring. Bills for supplies, if made out for sums anywhere near correct, have been treated over in New-Jersey precisely as they were here—raised to such an extent that a division of the surplus among divers interested officials would give each of them a satisfactory percentage upon a comfortable amount. No attempt to improve upon this antique method of peculation was attempted. It worked as well as ever, for a while, and then the whole system fell to pieces just as before. The slight degree of mental power possessed by dishonest men is society's chief protection against them, makes their detection easy whenever real efforts are made to expose any particular phase of iniquity, and insures their conviction on evidence which the guilty always provide in quantities more than sufficient for the purpose. Jonathan Wild's methods, revived but in no respect revised, were those which the Lexow committee investigated, last Summer. They were not original with that famous "thief-taker," any more than those of Tweed were to him. The success of devices often exposed is a fact of such frequent occurrence that it has almost ceased to be mysterious.

Our contemporary The Sun has been moved to expose the peculiar habits of a person whose name it prints in skeptical quotation marks as "Judge Holman of Indiana." Now this individual, though he is a common swindler, a fraud, and the most despicable kind of a thief, in that he is destitute of the ordinary thief's courage, has a right to complain against any such ornamentation of his name, title, or hailing port. He really held a judicial office, once upon a time; his name is really Holman, and he really comes from Indiana. More than that, he is really a distant relative of the economical Hoosier statesman. With these facts for capital, and with good manners, a fair education, and all the outward manifestations of honesty to help him along, the man has succeeded in "doing" an extraordinary number of people, New-Yorkers and others, out of sums ranging all the way from 25 cents to as many or more dollars. Even such sophisticated persons as metropolitan editors have become the victims of Judge Holman's wiles, lawyers innumerable have been deftly "touched" by him, and officials of high rank and low have proved to be equally ductile in his hands. It might be well for the next person whom he approaches to lock the office door, ring for a policeman, and allow the processes of law to work their will with the highly-respectable old malefactor. Consideration or leniency, in such a case, is wholly useless. Possibly a term of imprisonment might reform him; certainly nothing else will. Gentler measures have been tried repeatedly and in vain by the man's relatives and friends.

The theory of Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, that the firing upon the Allianca took place, not off the coast of Cuba, but in Capt. Crossman's imagination, has the merit of sweet and touching simplicity. If generally accepted, the whole "incident" vanishes away into thin air, exactly as might the smoke out of real cannon discharged on board a real gunboat. The interest with which the American Captain will ponder over this suavely diplomatic reply to his charge will be, doubtless, of the keenest and most pleasurable sort. Iberian courtesy in matters international has long been recognized as about the finest thing—of its kind—in existence. Gen. Sickles had much experience with it just after the Virginius affair, and many of our naval officers returning from cruises along the Spanish main have commented with enthusiastic energy on the joys of official intercourse in that sunny land. Perhaps, however, Señor Muruaga's intimation that the Allianca's armament consisted of the elongated variety of a weapon now somewhat old-fashioned, and that Capt. Crossman shot an arrow therefrom through an airy nothing painted black and flying the Spanish flag, will not be accepted in certain quarters as thoroughly judicious and satisfactory. The accounts of that encounter off Cape Maysi are curiously circumstantial, for one that never took place, and it seems almost more unlikely that a whole steamer load of people should have been deceived by their eyes at the same time than that the authorities of Havana and Santiago should labor in vain after information it is not for their interest to find.

WOMEN SECURE A SMALL VICTORY

They Will Hereafter Be Admitted to a Methodist Laymen's Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Laymen's Association of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church discussed the question of woman's equality with man in a very animated manner at its meeting to-day.

When the meeting was called to order the credentials of six women were presented as delegates. The President ruled that, under the action of the convention last year, women could not be admitted as delegates. An appeal was taken from the decision of the President, but not sustained. The Committee on Credentials later reported in favor of seating the six women, but the conference refused to admit them.

A resolution giving the women the right of the floor was carried. J. H. Fisher of Pottsville during the debate said:

"I see danger in this, and I hope and pray that every motherly heart will stop on the threshold at home and prevent the disintegration of womanhood. If I am not right I hope the good Lord will confuse my tongue. The devil is just as potent, as supple as he ever was as a vendor of apples in the Garden of Eden. Soon it won't be so much a question of woman's rights as man's rights. Woman is just as susceptible to a bribe as a man is, and when they come in it will be difficult for two men to watch one woman."

Mr. Fisher was warmly replied to by the advocates of the women, and one of them contemptuously referred to his remarks as "worm-eaten chestnuts."

During a lull in the transaction of some routine business an amendment to the constitution admitting women as delegates was sprung upon the conference, and was carried by a vote of 116 to 40, and so in the future women will sit as delegates in the Laymen's Association of the Philadelphia Conference.

MEMBERS OF THE GRIDIRON THEIR GUESTS

Senator and Mrs. Gorman Give a Reception to Newspaper Men.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The members of the Gridiron Club were the guests at a large reception given to-night by Senator and Mrs. Gorman. The house was elaborately decorated with palms and orchids, and music was furnished by the Mandolin Club. One of the pleasantest features of the affair was the singing by the Gridiron Quartet.

After supper the portraits of all the members of the Gridiron Club, handsomely inclosed in one frame, were presented by President Stevens to Senator Gorman. It was an entire surprise to the host, but not the less agreeable on that account.

The hostess wore a toilet of black satin, trimmed with yellow. Mrs. Stevens, wife of the President of the club, assisted in receiving, with the daughters of the Senator.

Besides the members of the club, many of whom were accompanied by their wives, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Miss Herbert, Secretary and Miss Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Uhl, Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, Senator and Mrs. Murphy, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker and Mrs. Crisp, Representative and Mrs. Wise, Senator and Mrs. Stewart, Senator and Mrs. Chandler, and Senator and Mrs. Gibson were among the guests.

THE TEN MILE LIMIT ORDINANCE

Mayor Schieren Will Veto It if the Aldermen Do Not Rescind It.

Alderman Leich, one of five members of the Brooklyn board who voted last Monday against the ordinance regulating the speed of trolley cars in Brooklyn, suggested to Mayor Schieren yesterday that he should veto the ordinance unless the Aldermen rescinded it. Mr. Leich contended that the speed of the trolley cars should not be greater than eight miles an hour, and said that the ten-mile limit mentioned in the ordinance was the same as that now in force.

The Mayor said he would adopt the suggestion.

Alderman Colson, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, who offered the ordinance, which was adopted by a vote of 13 to 5 after a discussion of three hours, says he will not agree to a rescindment.

The five Aldermen who voted against it are Clark, Hess, Leich, Vollmer, and Walkley. All the others, excepting Alderman McGarry, who was absent, voted for it.

There is likely to be a lively meeting of the Aldermen on Monday, when this subject comes up.

THE KNEISEL STRING QUARTET

A Large Audience Present and a Great Deal of Enthusiasm.

The last concert of the Kneisel Quartet was given last night at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. There was a large audience present, and the entertainment called forth the warmest enthusiasm. The programme consisted of Alexander Borodine's quartet in D major, Schubert's familiar quartet in D minor, and Beethoven's famous septet. The concert brought to a most admirable close a season which has been particularly rich. The Kneisel Quartet must be accredited with contributing to the musical proceedings in New-York this Winter the most satisfactory features. Of course, there are entertainments which call for greater popular outpourings, but there is none which attains so high a measure of pure musical excellence. There is always present so fine a musical spirit that the hearer is lifted into an atmosphere that he seldom breathes elsewhere. And it must be added that the technical abilities of the players are always equal to the ambition of their artistic natures.

The performance last night was a model of what chamber music should be. The Borodine quartet, to be sure, is not over serious, as it is a specimen of that clear and easy writing which pleases the elementary taste. But a pretty composition of this kind gains a certain dignity at the hands of such artists as Messrs. Kneisel, Roth, Svecenzski, and Schroeder. The Schubert quartet is too familiar to require discussion at this time, but it ought to be said that it has never before been played here within the knowledge of the present writer with so much delicacy and feeling.

The Beethoven septet has not been heard here for a long time. The gentlemen of the Kneisel organization were assisted by Leon Pourtau, clarionet; Albert Hachebarth, horn; Hugo Litke, bassoon, and Emil Golde, double bass. These gentlemen are all members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and are accomplished players. Mr. Pourtau deserves especial mention for his large and mellow tone, and Mr. Litke for the fact that even he could not hold a bassoon always to the pitch. Nevertheless, the septet was superbly played and the audience applauded its performance warmly.

PROF. MANATT TALKS TO THE UNION BOYS

He Discusses the Life and Politics of Greece.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 15.—Prof. Manatt of Brown University delivered the twenty-sixth lecture in the Butterfield course at Union College this afternoon. His subject was "Old Greek Education and College Life at Athens, with Contemporary Life and Politics in Greece."

He spoke feelingly of his early impressions of Union, and her great President, Dr Nott, and paid a tribute to his old friend, Secretary Morton. Under the shadow of the Acropolis the present appointment with Gen. Butterfield was made, where in the old Athenian Democracy rose and flourished and fell. After four years of official residence at Athens, he would have something to say about the Greek who is not yet embalmed as well as his more famous ancestor.

After dwelling on old Greek education, he sketched the descent of the modern Greek—true offspring of the ancient, not only in lineage and language, but in every feature of character.

Politics is a flourishing trade in Greece, and the living Greek, like the one of old, is too nervous and volatile for steady administration. The great idea carries him off his feet from time to time, and then he must "pay the piper." But in mutilating Greece, in arbitrarily repressing a legitimate and laudable national aspiration the European powers created the condition of this perpetual Pan Hellenic ferment. In any large view, Europe is responsible for Greece to-day, debts and all.

Col. Frank V. Greene, on "Roads and Roadmaking"; Gen. Sickles, on "The Politics and Diplomacy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration"; Dr. Ellis H. Roberts, on "The Protective Tariff, True Science of Government"; Gov. McKinley, on "Political Duties," were announced to follow in the course.

THE MEAN WEATHER YESTERDAY

Many Exhibitions of Ground and Lofty Tumbling—Sunshine Coming.

There was real March weather in New-York and vicinity yesterday, weather without a single redeeming feature, weather that no one wanted and every one execrated. It came early and staid late.

New-York was not especially favored with its gifts of sleet and snow, for its centre was in the mountains of Tennessee, which means that it spread itself far inland and all along the Atlantic coast.

The precipitation of snow in this city was 2½ inches. North of this city it was somewhat greater, but toward the south it was sufficiently warmer to turn it all to rain.

The temperature fell to 19° above zero and did not reach above 26° at any time throughout the day.

The sidewalks and smooth pavements about the city caused many exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling when they were least expected, for the streets early became coated with an icy crust, and remained so during the day.

Walking was hazardous, and horses that were not rough shod slipped and fell in many of the asphalted streets.

Notwithstanding the disagreeableness, there is hope for the morrow. Farmer Dunn telephoned to The Times office at midnight that there are warm areas in the lake and Rocky Mountain regions, and positively stated that Sunday will be clear, bright, and warm. He said that there may be a slight snow this morning, but this afternoon will be clear.

BILL OF SALE FOR A STUART PAINTING

Count J. F. Gallatin Gives One for the Portrait of Albert Gallatin.

Judgment for $12,896 was entered yesterday against Count James F. Gallatin, who resides in London, in favor of Frederic W. Stevens for money loaned on Feb. 25, 1880. The amount loaned was $8,000, on which payments were made of $2,236, and the judgment represents the balance and interest.

Mr. Stevens obtained an attachment a year ago, and it has since been in the Sheriff's hands. Deputy Sheriff Butler said yesterday that he had just received notice that the attachment had been vacated, some arrangement having been made by those interested. After the attachment had been withdrawn, the judgment for $12,896 was entered.

An agreement was made between Mr. Stevens and Count Gallatin on Feb. 25, 1895, by which Count Gallatin was to deliver a bill of sale of all his right, title, and interest in the portrait of Albert Gallatin, by Gilbert Stuart, now in possession of Mr. Stevens, for which $500 was to be deducted from the total amount of Mr. Stevens's claim.

"Die Goetterdaemmerung" at the Op

EL REINA REGENTE WRECK

Steamer Mayfair Sighted the Cruiser When Unmanageable.

PREMIER SAGASTA RETAINS HOPE

Admiral Beranger Says that Overweight of the Deck Guns Was Rectified Two Years Ago by His Order.

LONDON, March 15.—The steamer Mayfair, from Barcelona, reports that on the morning of the 10th she sighted the missing Spanish war ship Reina Regente between Tarifa and Cape Espartel.

The war ship had lost her funnel and bridge and was apparently in an unmanageable condition, although she did not request assistance.

The Mayfair's Captain does not think that she would have been able to outride the storm which prevailed.

The Times's correspondent in Madrid says uncertainty of the fate of the Reina Regente has caused great excitement there. The Government is accused of keeping back news of the ship and of having ordered detention by the censors of all telegrams giving information.

It is more likely, however, that the Government is as destitute of definite news of the missing ship as is the public. The more optimistic portion of the public believes that the cruiser has been driven into the Atlantic by the storm and is either disabled or short of coal.

MADRID, March 15.—The Spanish cruisers Isla de Luzon and Alfonso XII. have carefully searched the waters of the Spanish and African coasts and the Straits, but have found no trace of the missing war ship Reina Regente.

The only news of any kind that has been received here concerning the missing ship is a rumor that a British vessel had found her in a disabled condition on the African coast, and taken her in tow. This rumor, however, is not credited, as it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

In the Chamber of Deputies, last evening, Deputy Diaz Moreu, a naval officer, read the statement of a former commander of the Reina Regente, in which the writer describes her as a ship unable to weather a heavy storm, owing to the increased weight of her armament.

In the Chamber to-day Premier Sagasta said he had no information as to the rumored arrival of the Reina Regente at the Canaries. The Government had not abandoned hope, however. Human bodies and wreckage had been found at various ports along the southern coast, but they did not belong to the cruiser.

The Premier read dispatches from Capt. Lopez, commanding one of the Cuban transports which were compelled to seek shelter at Teneriffe Island from the gale. The waves swept her decks, carrying off live stock and damaging the deckhouses. Lopez did not see the Reina Regente.

In the Senate Admiral Beranger said: "The Reina Regente was one of the best ships in her class afloat. She was well appointed in every way. If she is lost, I believe she must have collided with another vessel or have gone ashore."

In a subsequent interview, Admiral Beranger said that the overweight of the cruiser's deck guns was rectified two years ago by his order, when he was Minister of Marine.

Forty bodies have come ashore on the south coast in the last two days, but none of them is from the Reina Regente.

AGRICULTURISTS OF GERMANY.

Consul General De Kay's Report of Their Populistic Tendency.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—From a report recently received from Consul General Charles De Kay, it appears that the Germans are confronted with a discussion of the subject of anti-options, and the American Populistic idea of the Government loaning money upon farm products.

Mr. De Kay say that the depression of prices for grain and other agricultural products contiues to agitate the representatives of the agricultural and land-owning classes everywhere in Europe. Resolutions passed by certain unions of agriculturists assembled at London were directed against speculation in grain on the Exchanges, accompanied by special requests to the British Government that trading in fictitious food values be forbidden by law, owing to the harm it does by lowering prices, and that only such trades shall be lawful as are based on the actual articles. Similar action was taken in a memorial by the German Central Agricultural Union addressed to the highest officials of the German empire and Prussia.

Mr. De Kay also says there is a strong movement on foot in Germany to establish granaries, more or less on the Russian plan, either under Government control or on cooperative principles, in connection wherewith would be a system of loans of money from the Government on the grain therein stored. By this means it is hoped that farmers would get capital cheaply, middlemen between grower and buyer would be suppressed, and the grain would be treated in the best way to preserve its selling quality.

The Assembly of the Central Agricultural Union of Prussia also calls upon the Government for granaries of this sort, and urges that their establishment would permit the War Department to buy for the army such breadstuffs only as grow on German soil.

DEATH OF GEN. DE NANSOUTY.

Career of a Brave Soldier and Distinguished Meteorologist.

PARIS, March 15.—Gen. de Nansouty died of influenza yesterday in Dax.

Gen. Champion Dubois de Nansouty was born at Dijon, Feb. 20, 1815. He went into military service as a volunteer in 1837, became a Lieutenant in 1845, a Captain in 1847, a Lieutenant Colonel in 1853, a Colonel in 1861, and in 1869 was placed in command of the Second Cavalry Brigade. He was in MacMahon's Army Corps and brought to Paris, after the Sedan capitulation, 10,000 troops and thirty pieces of artillery. He was retired in 1877.

He was, after the war, the most active member of a society for the study of meteorology which Ramond founded, the work of which was limited only by the lack of funds, and the services of which were rewarded by Bischoffsheim in 1874. He was appointed in 1882 Honorary Director of the Pic du Midi Observatory. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and the Association Scientifique of France awarded a gold medal to him in 1878.

HONDURAS EVADES REPARATION.

The Montgomery to Investigate the Murder of an American.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander Davis of the Montgomery, saying that he would sail from Trujillo for Brewer's Lagoon, Honduras, to-day.

The mission of the cruiser is to investigate the killing of Charles W. Renton, an American owner of an estate near the lagoon, by negroes and Honduranians. Mrs. Renton, obtaining no redress from the Honduranian authorities, wrote to Secretary Gresham, supplementing her statement of the murder by affidavits of witnesses.

Minister Young made representations to the Government of Honduras, which has so far diplomatically evaded the matter. Mrs. Renton and her niece reached the United States some time ago, after much difficulty.

LYNCHING IN NICARAGUA.

The Americans Arrested for the Crime Have Been Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The State Department has received a dispatch from United States Minister Baker at Managua, Nicaragua, dated March 5, relative to seven Americans who were held under arrest at Matigalpa, Nicaragua, since Sept. 1 on the charge of lynching a native Nicaraguan who had participated in the murder of a German in the neighborhood.

The Minister reports that, after the seven men had been in jail for some time, two of the party, Dr. Gilman and Fred Hoppe, confessed to having committed the lynching alone, and declared that the others knew nothing of the affair. Thereupon the five innocent men were released. Gilman and Hoppe were tried last January. They were acquitted and set at liberty.

PERSECUTION OF ARMENIANS.

Turks Torture the Survivors of Their Massacres in Sassoon.

LONDON, March 15.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch sent from Moosh at a date not given, and forwarded from Kars yesterday. It says:

"The Commissioners have learned that the Armenian priest, Hatchadoor, and his son were ordered by gendarmes to sign a document ascribing the massacre to the Kurds and clearing the Turks of all blame. The Hatchadoors refused to do so. The gendarmes then placed heated triangles round their necks. The commission desire to examine the two victims, but the latter are too ill.

The Turkish Government tried every means to compel the survivors of the massacres to return to their respective villages and rebuild the huts. They promised money, seed corn, exemption from taxes, and the restitution of property. Nearly all refused and consequently were terribly treated. Some returned and now are literally starving, if not dead. Many who were wealthy and respected are now in abject poverty.

The correspondent quotes an instance of villagers virtually naked and subsisting on milletseed. The stock of this seed, he says, must have given out a fortnight ago. These people had no hope of help, he says, and probably are dying or dead. "If assistance be sent through the delegates in Moosh or the American missionaries in Bitlis," continues the correspondent, "some lives may be saved." He writes of girls of fourteen, six daughters of victims of the massacre, who returned to Semal half naked and died without food or fire in a hut at night during a snowstorm. He names six villages where the few survivors of the massacre are starving.

QUEEN VICTORIA AT CIMIEZ.

Prince of Wales at Cannes and Officials at Nice Greet Her.

CANNES, March 15.—Queen Victoria arrived here on her way to Nice by special train at 3:20 o'clock this afternoon. She was met at the station by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Vice Consul Taylor presented the Queen with a floral offering, and the entire town was enthusiastic in its greeting to her Majesty.

NICE, March 15.—Queen Victoria arrived here to-day, and was received with a great display of ceremony by the Mayor and the other municipal authorities of the town. She entered a carriage and, with a military escort, was driven to Cimiez. Her Majesty has borne her journey well. She showed no sign of fatigue.

DIFFICULTIES OF VENEZUELA.

Italy Offers Services with French and Belgian Governments.

LONDON, March 15.—Italy has offered her good offices to Venezuela to settle the difficulty with the French and Belgian Governments. Count Magliano has gone to Caracas to attempt an amicable settlement.

Italy was not concerned in the conflict that culminated with the return of the French and Belgian Ministers' passports. Venezuela had meditated dealing with these two Ministers long before the offensive joint note was sent out from the Caracas Legations. The note was in no way confidential, but was communicated openly to Italy.

AILMENTS OF FAMOUS PEOPLE.

Sir Henry F. Ponsonby and Schorlemer-Alst Are Seriously Ill.

LONDON, March 15.—The condition of Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse, is very serious. He has become very much weaker, and his family are at his bedside.

BERLIN, March 15.—Freiherr von Schorlemer-Alst, for twenty years one of the most conspicuous Catholic politicians in Germany, is suffering from pneumonia, which followed a severe attack of influenza. His condition is very serious.

MORE CUBAN REBELS DEFEATED

Major Sagarra Reports Victory Over Guaire Barba at Juan Wilson.

HAVANA, March 15.—Major Sagarra reports from Cobre that he has overtaken, attacked, and dispersed a band of 200 rebels under Guaire Barba at a place called Juan Wilson.

The rebels lost heavily in killed and wounded. The Government troops lost one killed and two wounded. The bulk of the scattered band are proceeding toward Hongolosongo.

CHINESE GUILDS SUBSCRIBE.

Manchuria's Commander in Chief Killed by a Fall from His Horse.

LONDON, March 15.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that the Chinese guilds in that city have met and agreed to subscribe to a war loan of 500,000 taels.

A dispatch from Shanghai to a news agency in this city says that Gen. Sung, Commander in Chief in Manchuria, has been killed by a fall from his horse.

Death of Sir Robert William Duff.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 15.—Right Hon. Sir Robert William Duff, Governor of New South Wales, died here to-day. He arrived recently from Hobart, Tasmania, where he had attended the Australasian Conference. He was in a prostrate condition when he arrived. The cause of his death was an abscess on the liver, upon which an operation was performed.

Sir Robert William Duff was born in Scotland in 1835. He had been a commander in the Royal Navy, a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Banff and Kincardine, Scotland. He was a member of Parliament from 1861 to 1893, for County Banff. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1882 to 1885, a Lord of the Admiralty in 1886, and the Governor of New South Wales since 1893. He was made a member of the Privy Council a year before.

Death of Dr. Louis Florent Calmeil.

PARIS, March 15.—Dr. Louis Florent Calmeil died here to-day.

Dr. Louis Florent Calmeil, born in Polters, Aug. 9, 1798, was a pupil of Esquirol at the Salpétrière and of Royer-Collard at Charenton. He was graduated as a physician in 1824. His thesis, at that time a valuable work, indicated the grave intellectual disorders produced by epilepsy and vertigo. He published in 1825 a work on paralysis among the insane. He became chief physician at Charenton. He wrote many interesting treatises on diseases of the brain, published in scientific journals and in books, the last of which appeared in 1859. This is a "Histoire Anatomo-Pathologique des Congestions Encéphaliques, du Délire Aiga, et de la Paralysie Générale." He was an officer of the Legion of Honor.

The Fuerst Bismarck at Messina.

MESSINA, March 15.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Fürst Bismarck, from New-York, with a large number of excursionists making a tour of the Orient, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. After a short stay she will proceed to Palermo, Naples, and Genoa, sailing direct from the latter port for New-York, where she is due about April 5. The Fürst Bismarck is making schedule time.

Bismarck Birthday Commemoration.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Prussian upper house has agreed to send congratulations to Bismarck. A committee has been formed in Berlin to collect a Bismarck fund, the interest of which will be applied to the relief of Germans in pecuniary trouble. Some two hundred and fifty students have submitted Bismarck birthday songs to the committee of award.

Li Hung Chang Sails for Japan.

SHANGHAI, March 15.—Li Hung Chang, China's peace envoy, sailed for Japan this afternoon with his suite of forty persons.

Liberator Wrecker Surrendered.

LONDON, March 15.—The Morning Post learns from Buenos Ayres that the British Vice Consul will start at once for Salta with a Government order to the local officials to surrender Jabes Spencer Balfour, the Liberator wrecker, to his custody. Other reports tend to confirm The Post's dispatch.

Surtax on Foreign Sugars Favored.

PARIS, March 15.—Speaking at a banquet of sugar refiners last evening, Premier Ribot declared that he would support the imposition of a surtax upon sugars produced in other than European countries.

CONSOLIDATED CITY STOCK

A BILL TO FUND BROOKLYN SECURITIES SENT TO ALBANY.

Based on the Plan Suggested by City Treasurer Kelley—Stock to be a Charge upon the Sinking Fund.

The scheme suggested to Mayor Schieren by City Treasurer John D. Kelley for the funding of the bonds of the City of Brooklyn, and which was referred to in The New-York Times on Monday last, has been incorporated in a bill which has been forwarded to Albany.

It will be known as "An act to amend Sections 4, 11, 16, and 18 of Title 4 of Chapter 583 of the Laws of 1888, entitled, 'An act to revise and combine in a single act all existing special and local laws affecting public interest in the City of Brooklyn, relating to the stocks, bonds, and other obligations of the City of Brooklyn.'"

"All bonds, stocks, certificates, and other obligations of the city, hereafter issued," the bill provides, "shall be disposed of by the Mayor and Controller, and shall bear interest not exceeding 4 per cent., as the Mayor or Controller shall determine, except that certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, may bear interest not exceeding 6 per cent.

"All stock of the City of Brooklyn hereafter issued in pursuance of laws already passed or which may be hereafter passed, authorizing the issue of stocks or bonds of the City of Brooklyn, shall, unless such laws otherwise provide, be known as consolidated stock of the City of Brooklyn, and be issued under the authority of this title, as well as of the authority of said laws.

"The consolidated city stock so authorized to be issued shall be either registered or coupon stock, in sums not less than $500 each share, conditioned to be paid in gold coin or in the legal currency of the United States, at the option of the said Controller, and shall be made redeemable at a period not less than twenty years and not more than fifty years from the date of issue thereof.

"The coupon consolidated city stock may be converted into registered stock at any time at the option of the holder thereof, and the said Controller is hereby authorized to issue registered or consolidated city stock therefor in manner and form as hereinbefore provided, and such registered stock shall be transferable at the option of the holder at any time, under such rules and regulations as the said Controller shall prescribe.

"To provide for the payment of all bonds and stocks, there shall be included in the annual statement each year the amount required to be raised by law for all city and county purposes, which sum shall be paid annually to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt."

The sinking fund is to be under the control of the Mayor, Controller, and City Auditor, and they are authorized to call in, pay, and redeem any portion of the bonded debt now a charge upon the treasury of the city, other than revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, when they may deem it advantageous for the interest of the city so to do, and for this purpose they are empowered to authorize the Controller to issue and sell, or exchange at not less than par, consolidated stocks; and upon the payment and redemption of any portion of the bonded debt the certificates shall be canceled.

The consolidated stock, after fully providing for the preferred bonds and stocks of the city, shall form a charge upon the singing fund, and any part of the bonded debt falling due not exchanged for or redeemed from the proceeds of consolidated stock may be paid from the sinking fund.

From the sinking fund shall be paid and redeemed all preferred bonds and stocks, and other bonds and stocks.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION

Irish Societies Will Parade and There Will Be a Picnic and Speeches.

At the annual meeting of delegates to the Convention of Irish Societies last night in Central Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street, the following programme for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day on Monday was arranged:

The line will form at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue at noon, and will be led by Grand Marshal Daniel Meenan and Aides Edward Cox and William Leddy. The order of procession will be: Ancient Order of Hibernians, New-York County; County Sligo Benevolent Association, County Monaghan Benevolent Association, County Derry Benevolent Association, County Limerick Benevolent Association. The civic societies will be preceded by the Hibernian Rifles, Companies A and C.

The procession will start at 1.30 P. M., headed by the band of the Catholic Protectory, and will march to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, passing the residence of Mayor Strong, to the stand at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, where it will be reviewed by the Board of Aldermen and heads of municipal departments; to the Western Boulevard, to Ninety-sixth Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixth Street, and to Lion Park, and there a picnic will be held in the afternoon and dancing in the evening.

Speeches will be delivered by Assistant District Attorneys John F. McIntyre and George Gordon Battle, Recorder John W. Goff, Judge Fitzgerald, Judge Giegerich, Judge Henry McCarty, ex-Recorder Frederick Smyth, ex-Congressman John Quinn, ex-Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor, ex-Excise Commissioner William Dalton, and Thomas J. McManus.

Aides to the Grand Marshal are requested to report at headquarters, Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

Route of Brooklyn Hibernians.

Superintendent of Police McKelvey of Brooklyn has issued a general order to the force that the line of march of the Ancient Order of Hibernians on Monday next will be from the fountain, along Bedford Avenue, to Willoughby Avenue, to Classon Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Schermerhorn Street, to Clinton Street, to Livingston Street, to Sidney Place, to Joralemon Street, to Henry Street, to Remsen Street, passing in front of the City Hall, to Fulton Street, to Joralemon Street, to Court Street, to Atlantic Avenue, to Clinton Street, where the parade will be dismissed.

MR. McKELWAY'S DOUBLE CELEBRATION

He Was Fifty Years Old and Had Been with The Eagle Thirty Years.

St. Clair McKelway, Regent of the State of New-York and editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, had a double celebration yesterday. He was fifty years old, and had been connected with The Eagle for thirty years.

The double event was celebrated at the Clarendon Hotel, and Mr. McKelway was surrounded by his editorial associates, the reporters, and the heads of the various departments, about 100 in all.

After-dinner speeches were made by George Dobson, the managing editor; William Herries, Charles A. Skinner, A. C. Burton, Pomeroy Burton, Herbert F. Gunnison, George Adams, F. Dana Reed, James A. Rooney, James McDonald Wood, William Sutton, and many others.

A souvenir contained the pictures of Mr. McKelway and his associates. The only outsiders at the dinner were Mr. McKelway's two sons.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Hartford, Conn., March 15.—Fire caused the following losses this morning: Ward Woodbridge estate, building, $5,000; C. R. Hart & Co., carpets, $25,000; W. G. Simmons & Co., shoes, $10,000; Lloyd's photograph gallery, $10,000; Griswold, dentist, $2,000; John & Sons, jewelry, $5,000; Ballerstein, cutlery, $1,000; tenants on upper floors, $2,000.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

FOR AN OMNIBUS INQUIRY

Bill to Give Mayor Strong the Power to Investigate.

ALL DEPARTMENTS TO BE COVERED

One Hundred Thousand Dollars to be Appropriated for the Purpose —The Lexow Committee Is Ignored.

ALBANY, March 15.—From the character of a bill that was introduced in the Assembly to-day by W. W. Niles, Jr., of New-York, it is evident that Mayor Strong proposes to carry on, through the Commissioners of Accounts, the work of investigation that was begun by the Lexow police investigating committee. The Niles bill is one of the most important and significant that has come before the Legislature this year. It lodges a vast power in the Mayor, and sounds a note of warning that the unaccomplished labors of the Lexow committee are to be prosecuted in a direction that the voters of New-York indorsed when the reform municipal ticket was elected last year.

The Niles bill provides that the "Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and empowered, in its discretion, by a majority vote, to increase the appropriation for the year 1895 for the Commissioners of Accounts by adding to its item 'assistance and contingencies,' contained in said appropriation, such a sum, not exceeding $100,000, as in the opinion of the board shall be requisite to enable the said Commissioners of Accounts to make or cause to be made under the direction of the Mayor of said city, an exhaustive and comprehensive examination of the financial condition of said city, and of the administration of the several departments and officers thereof, including such boards, bodies, and officers as are intrusted by law with the expenditure of city moneys and are not included in any department.

"The amount thus added to the appropriation shall be collected by tax in the year of 1895."

After reading the bill Senator Lexow said: "It would seem that Mayor Strong had decided to have a thorough investigation of all New-York City departments, or else the expenditure of such a large sum of money as is appropriated by the bill would seem unnecessary.

"The resolution introduced by the Senate New-York City police investigating committee now lies on the table. I shall call it up on Thursday next in connection with the consideration of the New-York City police bills, which were reported from the committee this morning and made a special order for Thursday next. This resolution extends the life of the committee and provides that if Mayor Strong desires the committee to investigate any other departments of New-York City besides the Police Department, all he will have to do is to inform the committee in writing what departments he wishes investigated, and the committee is empowered to proceed with the work."

Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton, a member of the Lexow committee, declared to the correspondent of The New-York Times that the appropriation called for was lavish, extravagant, and unnecessary.

"Why," he exclaimed, "what do they want of $100,000? The total expenses of the Lexow committee, including all the detective work, counsel fees, and incidentals were less than half of that amount."

Senator Pound introduced a bill to-day amending Section 41 of Title 5 of the Penal Code relative to corrupt practices at political caucuses and conventions by providing that a person who "directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, pays or offers to pay, money or other valuable thing to any person for procuring the attendance of voters at such caucus or convention, or to induce such voter or voters to vote or refrain from voting at such caucus or convention for any particular person or persons; or who directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, receives money or other valuable thing before, at, or after such caucus or convention for procuring the attendance of voters at such caucus or convention, or for voting or refraining from voting for or against any person at such caucus or convention, is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year."

THE BLANKET BALLOT BILL.

With Verbal Amendments It Will Pass the Legislature.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Blanket Ballot Election bill of Senator Raines of Ontario, which is regarded as the measure that will be sent through the Legislature and will meet the approval of the Governor, was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee today in order that several reform clubs of the State might speak upon it. The bill was introduced originally the first day of the session. It has been twice favorably reported from the committee and twice recommitted for the purpose of amendment. All the Republican Senators agree that, with the exception of verbal amendments, the bill as now printed is perfected. Many of the new amendments were printed in The New-York Times three weeks ago.

The main feature of the bill, however, is the blanket ballot. Each party has an emblem—for the Republican, an eagle; for the Democratic, a crowing rooster; for the Prohibition, a bunch of grapes, and for the People's, a plow. Between the emblem and the caption of each party is a large circle. To vote a straight ticket a cross (X) mark is made within the circle; to vote for an individual the cross mark is made before the name; to vote for a candidate not on the ticket, the elector writes in the name under the title of the office in a column at the extreme right of the ballot, making the cross mark before the name. Precedence is to be given on the ballot to the party that polled the largest number of votes at the last election.

NEW-YORK CITY PAVEMENTS.

A Bill Introduced to Permit the Issue of Bonds.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the House to-day Mr. Percy introduced a bill providing that when the New-York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall determine that any street or avenue needs repavement, the board may designate the kind of pavement to be laid, and the Commissioner of Public Works shall proceed with the work; $3,000,000 in bonds is authorized to be expended for such improvements, not more than $1,000,000 in bonds to be issued in any one year; also a bill providing that street-cleaning contracts in New-York City shall be let for five instead of fifteen years; also a bill authorizing the Street-Cleaning Commissioner of New-York City to hire trucks, carts, wagons, and horses for the removal of snow and ice.

The following bills were favorably reported to the Senate:

Mr. Corrigan's, transferring the care, custody, and control of the two small parks on East Forty-second Street, between First and Second Avenues, New-York City, from the property owners to the Department of Public Parks.

Mr. Adler's, providing for the payment of last Fall's election officials in New-York City, in all cases where the Bureau of Elections certifies that where there were defects or omissions in the work of such officials, such defects or omissions were not criminal.

Mr. Gleason's bill, authorizing the authorities of New-York City to remove snow or ice from sidewalks when owners fail to do so, and to assess the cost on the property, was advanced to third reading.

In the House, the Percy bill, authorising removals in the New-York City Street-Cleaning Department by the Commissioner without cause was called up on second reading. Mr. Foley offered an amendment providing for the protection of Union veteran soldiers and sailors. The bill was not progressed.

Both houses of the Legislature adjourned until Monday.

BROOKLYN'S AFFAIRS.

Bill to Reimburse Judge Watson Favorably Reported to the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the Assembly F. F. Shulz's bill to pay the expenses of Judge Watson of Brooklyn, in the trial of charges against him was favorably reported, but Mr. Wray protested against it, and it was recommitted.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Audett, providing that Brooklyn taxes shall be paid within thirty days from the time they fall due.

By Mr. Wray, authorizing the Brooklyn Park Commissioners to expend $250,000 for park improvements.

By Mr. F. F. Schulz, providing for the issuance of consolidated stock of the City of Brooklyn and making provision for the manner of issuing the same.

By Mr. Rockwell, requiring the consent of the Brooklyn City Works Department before streets can be disturbed to lay railroad tracks or for other purposes.

By Mr. Scanlon, authorizing Brooklyn to bring actions for violations of city ordinances, in certain cases.

The following bills were reported favorably:

Mr. Clarkson's, to protect Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, from railroads; also, providing for Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, improvements; Mr. Houghton's, authorizing Brooklyn to raise money to celebrate Memorial Day.

In the Senate the Owens bill, raising the pay of the Brooklyn firemen, was attacked by Senator Bradley, who called it "another Brooklyn strike." He said it had not the approval of the authorities and was opposed to the interests of Brooklyn.

Senator Owens retorted that the bill came from the Firemen's Benevolent Association. He asserted that the Fire Commissioners approved it.

Senator Bradley said this statement was absolutely false. Also, that the bill violates home rule.

Senators O'Connor and Lexow opposed the mandatory character of the measure.

The matter was finally laid over in order to hear from the Brooklyn authorities.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

Savings Bank Investments—Taxation of Corporations.

ALBANY, March 15.—In the Senate the following bills were reported favorably:

Senator Kilburn's bill, providing that savings banks hereafter organized shall be separate from banks of discount as to location of place of business; Senator O'Connor's, permitting a corporation authorized to do business in this State to become a guarantee or surety; Senator Parker's, requiring the compensation of Commissioners in condemnation proceedings to be fixed by the court; Mr. Gleason's, relative to compelling the attendance and testimony of witnesses; Senator Coggeshall's, providing for the employment of convicts in State prisons.

Senator Mullin introduced a bill increasing the scope of savings bank investments by permitting investment in the bonds of cities of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri, such cities to have over 50,000 inhabitants.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill amending the Code of Civil Procedure to conform to the new Constitution, (prepared under the direction of Judges of the First Judicial District.) A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Blake.

In the House the following bills were reported favorably:

Senator Higgins's, for taxing foreign stock corporations one-eighth of 1 per cent. on the amount of business transacted in this State; Mr. Ainsworth's, for local option in taxation; Mr. Brownell's, allowing Supervisors to appeal to the State Board of Assessors from equalization of assessments.

In the Assembly the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Nixon, allowing the local authorities in cities of the first and second class to contract for water supply.

By Mr. Robbins, providing that trust companies shall be taxed on the value of their shares of stock.

By Mr. Van Keuren, amending the game law in reference to fishing for shad in State waters.

By Mr. Gleason, providing that any one who sells cigarettes shall obtain a license from the Excise Commissioners, paying $50 for the same, and that any one who gives a cigarette to a minor under sixteen years shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of $50.

By Mr. Snyder, legalizing the use of the gold cure in State prisons.

Ownership of Street Railroads.

ALBANY, March 15.—Mr. Conkling's bill, for submitting to a vote of the people of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo the question of municipal ownership of street-railroad franchises was favorably reported to the Assembly to-day.

For Bridge Terminals.

ALBANY, March 15.—A bill was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. F. F. Schulz, authorizing New-York to borrow $80,000 and Brooklyn to borrow $160,000 to be paid to the Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to complete and improve the terminal facilities of that structure.

THE HAVEMEYER LABORATORY

A Well Equipped Building Ready for the University of the City of New-York—Ample Room for Study.

The Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory of the University of the City of New-York, which has just been completed, will be formally inspected and accepted this morning by the University Heights Building Committee.

The laboratory was practically completed this week, although it may take a little longer to arrange the apparatus and supplies and enable the students to begin work at their new desks. The building was begun in the Summer, but strikes and other causes of delay prevented its completion within the contemplated time.

The exterior of the building is made to conform with the Language Hall, but deviations in many details accentuate the different uses to which the two buildings are to be put. The laboratory consists of two stories and basement, and the ground plan covers about 60 by 70 feet. Ascending a flight of six steps the visitor passes through an oak-paneled vestibule into the main hall, which divides the building into two equal wings.

The main floor and basement of the easterly wing are devoted to the lecture room, which can seat over 110 students. The room is very lofty, and the seats are placed in tiers, carefully calculated to enable those in the back rows to see the experiments without putting them at an inconvenient height above the level of the lecturer's face. A light shaft directly over the lecture table provides ventilation and illumination, an arrangement which is new in this country.

The provisions for experimental lectures are very complete, and many contrivances were specially devised for the purpose. The students enter the lecture room directly from the main hall, and need not pass through any parts of the building devoted to laboratory work.

The westerly wing contains on the main floor the Director's office and private laboratory, and a laboratory 28 by 40 feet, beautifully lighted, for advanced workers. Each student has a desk six feet long at his disposal, with gas, water, and vacuum connections, while steam, compressed air, and oxygen are close at hand on side tables.

In the basement there are on this side special rooms for working at high temperatures, and at even temperatures, a workshop, and a supply room.

In the upper story are the private laboratory of the professor of analytical chemistry, a laboratory for quantitative and qualitative analysis, a balance room, an optical room a smaller lecture room, a room for work with noxious gases, and the necessary storerooms.

The attic contains the electrical ventilating apparatus. All the desks are of special design and contain many novel arrangements to facilitate the work of the student.

Close of the Costume Show.

The stormy weather yesterday interfered but little with the attendance at the Costume Show in the Madison Square Garden. It is an educational exhibition to thousands of persons, and the announcement that it will close to-night is important to those who have not already discovered the value in its exhibits, and how it has awakened a new interest in woman's work that she may study in its perfection and turn to practical experience in economy and taste.

THE BLAKE AND LINDSAY BUILDING, 32 West 24th St., New-York, will have an A. B. See Manufacturing Company's Electric Passenger Elevator.—Adv.

DIED.

BRUCE.—In this city, on March 13, 1895, David Wolfe Bruce, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 810 5th Av., on Saturday morning, March 16, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

CARRIGAN.—On Friday, March 15, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Clifton, Cincinnati, Rev. Mother Alice Carrigan, daughter of the late Andrew Carrigan of this city.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 15, Allan Jay Clark.

Funeral services at his late residence, 14 East 82d St., on Monday morning, March 18, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

DEWING.—Clark Dewing of Stamford, Conn., at Palm Beach Fla., March 14.

Notice of funeral later.

DRUMMOND.—At Monroe, Conn., Thursday, March 14, Rosanna, widow of the late James Drummond of New-York, aged 84.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son, R. B. Drummond, No. 41 Fourth Place, Brooklyn.

RANDALL.—Emily W. Randall, entered into rest on Friday morning, March 15, at her home in Homer, N. Y.

Funeral private Monday morning, March 18. Interment at Truxton, N. Y.

KIDDER.—In Brooklyn, March 14, James H. Kidder, in his 67th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 64 Livingston St., on Saturday, 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

LEES.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 13, 1895, Bartholomew J. Lees, aged 70 years.

Funeral services at St. Lawrence's Church, 84th St. and Park Av., Saturday, March 16, 1895, at 10 A. M.

SCHMELZEL.—On Friday, March 15, 1895, Catharine Louisa, widow of George T. Schmelzel, in the 74th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Special Notices.

BANGS & CO.,
739 and 741 Broadway,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock,
A LIBRARY OF STANDARD, SCARCE, AND ELEGANT
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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, a collection of Rare Americana, including an unusual number of very scarce books and pamphlets.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
THE VALUABLE LIBRARY OF L. D. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
comprising, besides many Standard and Scarce Works in General Literature, special collections on Angling, Field Sports, Cruikshankiana, First Editions, &c.

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The Rarest Antiquities
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New Publications.

BROWN STUDIES;
Or, Camp Fires and Morals. By George H. Hepworth 16mo, 332 pages, illustrated, $1.25.
A Winter spent in the woods in the Adirondacks gives the author opportunity for musings on many things which will be found of interest to the reader.
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
HERALD SERMONS.
45 short sermons reprinted from The New-York Herald. 2d thousand. 12mo, cloth, with portrait, $1.00.
The sermons are very short, very interesting, very practical, and very helpful.—Literary World.
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Or, "The Shoemaker by the Grace of God." 13th thousand. 16mo, 134 pages, cloth, 75c.
Plain talks of a shoemaker and a parson. They are in dialect; the style is both quaint and strong. A book that gives the reader something to think about. * * * The sterling, homely, common sense of the book is commanding wide attention. —The Evangelist.
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This is a tender and helpful study in religious experiences. * * * To many Dr. Hepworth's effort may be a hand stretched out from heaven. To all it will be a book of pure, gentle, and persuasive Christian inspiration.—Independent.
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This Mortal must put on Immortality. 2d thousand. 16mo, 116 pages, cloth, 75 cents.
It is my privilege to tell the old story in my own way, and I may be permitted to hope that these pages will carry good cheer to some forlorn or wearied soul that gropes in the darkness and longs for the light.—From the Preface

AMERICAN EXCHANGE WON

Secured Second Place in the Bank Clerks' League Series.

ROLLING OFF TIES BY THREE TEAMS

The Chase National Got Third Prize and National Park Bank Fourth

--Some Close and Exciting Bowling.

A large crowd of "rooters" witnessed the three games rolled in the Bank Clerks' League at the Academy alleys, East Fourteenth Street, last night. As these games were to decide second prize between the Chase National, the American Exchange National, and the National Park Bank teams, the excitement was at its highest notch. The team winning two games was to be declared the victor; to break even the total pins would be tallied.

There was plenty of occasion for the "rooters" to give vent to their feelings in the first game, when the Chase National and the National Park Bank teams met. The National Park Bank boys set the pace with a lead of six pins in the first frame. The Chase players took command in the second, and still led by one pin in the third. The fourth frame was a great one for the National Park, they rolling the fine total of 105 pins, taking the lead and holding it till the ninth frame. The Chase five then put in one of their famous Garrison finishes and pulled out a victory by four pins.

The American Exchange National and the National Park Bank teams tackled the pins for the second game. The National Park team again set the pace, rolling 102 pins in the first frame. It was then nip and tuck for six frames, but the pace set being too hot the latter team had to acknowledge its second defeat for the night by 62 pins, getting fourth place. The American Exchange National Bank Team defeated the Chase National Bank five in the third game by 14 pins. The American Exchange National Bank gets second place.

FIRST GAME.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	2	2	6	141
MacDougall	1	2	7	115
Wylie	1	5	4	144
Terwillinger	1	5	4	143
Ferries	4	2	2	189
Total	9	18	23	732

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haynes	1	5	4	143
Smith	2	3	5	142
Linsen	1	4	5	137
Mitchell	3	4	3	157
Booth	2	4	4	157
Total	9	20	21	736

FRAMES.

Nat'l Park	71	132	199	304	392	467	553	611	675	732
Chase Nat'l	65	148	200	263	337	430	517	601	665	736

Averages—National Park Bank, 146 2-5; Chase National Bank, 147 1-5. Scorers—J. C. Talley and A. Silberstein. Umpire—A. Emerson.

SECOND GAME.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Armstrong	1	4	5	135
Jarvis	1	4	5	141
Frazee	2	5	3	154
Fuchs	2	4	4	155
Kennedy	3	6	1	191
Total	9	23	18	776

NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Miller	2	2	6	136
MacDougall	2	4	4	148
Wylie	1	4	5	141
Terwillinger	1	2	7	123
Ferries	1	7	2	176
Total	7	19	24	714

FRAMES.

A. E. N. Bk.	81	161	235	302	377	447	526	611	677	776
N. Park Bk.	102	187	243	293	361	433	490	571	630	714

Averages—American Exchange National Bank, 155 1-5; National Park Bank, 142 4-5. Scorers—N. S. Moses and A. Silberstein. Umpire—A. Emerson.

THIRD GAME.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Haynes	4	4	5	138
Smith	1	3	6	125
Linsen	4	4	2	179
Mitchell	7	1	2	285
Booth	0	7	3	154
Total	13	19	18	831

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Armstrong	3	6	1	182
Jarvis	6	2	2	194
Frazee	4	3	3	168
Fuchs	2	3	5	142
Kennedy	1	6	3	159
Total	16	20	14	845

FRAMES.

Chase Nat'l	72	139	224	298	370	468	551	647	739	831
Am. Exch'ge	84	180	254	338	399	477	567	673	759	845

Averages—Chase National Bank, 166 1-5; American Exchange National Bank, 169. Scorers—A. Kraus and H. A. Lockwood. Umpire—A. Emerson.

NEW-YORKS WIN TWO GAMES.

Close Contests in the Harlem Republican Club's Bowling Tournament.

The New-York No. 2 bowling team won two closely-contested games in the Harlem Republican Club bowling tournament last night. The team defeated the Standards by 2 pins, and the Lincolns by 22 pins. The Standards defeated the Lincolns by 49 pins.

Both of the New-York's games were exciting from start to finish. In the first they started off even with the Standards in the first frame, and then went ahead until the sixth frame, when the Standards led by 3 pins. In the next frame the Standards dropped 8 pins behind, but in the last came within 2 pins of their opponents' total.

In the last game the Lincolns led for 4 frames and then dropped behind, but took the lead again in the sixth frame and held it until the ninth was played. The best scores of the evening were made by Woodruff 199 and Cook 198 for the Lincolns; Livingstone 187 and Chapin 182 for the New-Yorks, and Thompson 189 and Whaley 187 for the Standards. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	3	3	4	160
Huson	0	3	6	139
Whaley	5	1	4	170
Dumahant	2	7	1	180
Thompson	4	3	3	189
Total	14	19	17	838

NEW-YORK NO. 2.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	4	3	3	179
Chapin	2	3	5	150
Hicks	2	7	1	178
Entrup	4	1	4	154
Livingstone	1	5	4	149
Total	13	22	15	840

FRAMES.

Standard	74	148	231	316	405	498	575	644	730	838
N. Y. No. 2	74	156	249	325	409	495	583	660	757	840

Scorers—J. M. Du Barry and George Stuart, Jr. Umpires—Dr. Hands, Palmer and L. A. Stuart.

SECOND GAME.

STANDARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Wyman	4	4	2	182
Huson	3	4	3	161
Whaley	4	4	2	187
Dumahaut	4	3	3	172
Thompson	6	3	3	158
Total	16	21	13	860

LINCOLN NO. 1.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	5	3	2	193
Woodruff	3	3	4	154
Matthews	0	6	2	137
Price	3	5	2	178
Cook	2	4	4	149
Total	13	21	16	811

FRAMES.

Standard	107	201	259	345	438	535	629	719	822	860
Lincoln No.1.	76	155	261	366	451	524	610	695	752	811

Scorers—George Stuart, Jr., and William Swords. Umpires—Floyd Romer and Dr. Bain.

THIRD GAME.

NEW-YORK II.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Bell	3	4	3	168
Chapin	4	4	2	182
Hicks	2	7	1	172
Entrup	3	5	2	174
Livingston	1	9	0	187
Total	13	29	8	878

LINCOLN I.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Croft	2	4	4	148
Woodruff	5	3	2	199
Matthews	3	3	4	154
Price	2	5	3	160
Cook	4	6	0	198
Total	16	21	13	854

FRAMES.

New-York II.	64	171	270	368	459	587	690	711	796	878
Lincoln I.	64	164	259	356	461	546	634	706	777	854

Scorers—J. M. Du Barry and W. Swords. Umpire—Dr. Hands.

YACHTS BEING MADE READY.

Signs of Approaching Spring Seen at the Ship Basins.

The big yachts that have wintered at the Erie, Tebo's, Manning's, and Atlantic Yacht Club Basins are beginning to show signs of life. It is rather early to overhaul yachts, but in a cup-race year, when they are all in commission, owners start work early. If they wait until the end of April or May before beginning, they are sure to experience delay, because every one wants work done then, and it is impossible to please all.

At Tebo's, the steam yacht Sleste, which has been sold to Charles A. Sinclair of Boston, came off the dry dock on Thursday, and will start today on a cruise to the South. She is 100 feet in length and was formerly owned by George Green.

George D. Widener's steam yacht Sapphire has been thoroughly overhauled. She has had new joiner work and a new deckhouse put on. The steam yacht Seneca has been refitted with new bulkheads, two new masts, and two new boilers. She is 150 feet over all and is owned by Charles A. Fletcher of Providence, R. I.

Among the yachts at Tebo's that will be out this year are George Weld's schooner Alert, F. W. Savin's schooner Atalanta, Thomas A. Watt's schooner Intrepid, J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Emerald, Rutherford Stuyvesant's schooner Palmer, Elbridge T. Gerry's steamer Electra, and Fred Gallatin's steamer Almy. A little work has been done on nearly all these.

In the Erie Basin are Fred Vanderbilt's steamer Conqueror, John Jacob Astor's steamer Nourmahal, J. Pierpont Morgan's steamer Corsair, T. L. Park's auxiliary Sultana, Lloyd Phoenix's auxiliary Intrepid, W. J. Arkell's steamer Judge, T. Byrnes's steamer Referee, and Edgar Scott's auxiliary Sagamore.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON'S LETTER.

Explains His Statement Regarding the State Trotting Board.

Before the New-York State Trotting Board had withdrawn its application for an amendment to the Racing bill, which should give it the same power under the proposed law as The Jockey Club, the National Trotting Association had, through its President, expressed itself as opposed to the amendment. This was done by the following letter:

Lexington, Ky., March 5, 1895.

Editor Trotter and Pacer, New-York City:

My Dear Sir: Accept my thanks for your favor of the 2d inst. It will be easy for men who do not understand our organization to produce confusion and injury to the trotting interest. The proposed amendment is unnecessary. Trotting meetings have been comparatively free from the abuses that have brought running meetings in the vicinity of New-York into disrepute. I will write to friends in the State calling attention to proposed amendment, and I trust you will try to keep the lawmakers from dosing us with medicine when we are really in a healthy condition. It cannot help our neighbors to physic us for their trouble, and, as we have no trouble, it might do us much harm. Very truly yours,

P. P. JOHNSTON.

Three days before this letter was written, Secretary Morse had sent out a circular to all the members of the National Trotting Association in this State, urging them to support the "Percy-Gray Trotting Amendment Bill." As David Bonner of this city, First Vice President of the National Association, had been active in the organization of the New-York State Trotting Board, he sent out a communication explaining his position. This was published in The New-York Times last Saturday, and since then President Johnston has also endeavored to put himself right in this somewhat tangled affair.

Following is a copy of his second letter to the editor of the paper previously addressed:

Lexington, Ky., March 12, 1895.

When I wrote in reply to your communication calling attention to the amendment proposed to the Percy bill, I was not aware that the movement was in the hands of Mr. David Bonner, Mr. Commodore Archer, Col. Kip, and others of our old friends. I am satisfied that they will favor the best law that can be had under the circumstances. Being distant from your State, with an imperfect understanding of the situation, I rely on the wisdom of our friends on the ground. In writing to Mr. Bonner on the subject I have ventured a suggestion as to the character of amendment that might be best, but it was not done in a spirit of opposition, or with a view to hamper him or his associates in the exercise of his best judgment in dealing with a rather difficult situation. They are gentlemen of large experience, devoted to the trotting horse, and loyal to the National Trotting Association.

I trust all the good people of your State with the same object in view will co-operate with them to secure the best regulations possible. Dealing as you are with men who have but a vague comprehension of the interest, perfect harmony in our ranks is very necessary if a desirable conclusion is to be reached. Very truly yours,

P. P. JOHNSTON.

League Contracts for 1895.

President Young announces the following contracts between players and baseball clubs for 1895:

With Cleveland—George Cuppy. With Washington—W. B. Mercer and J. T. McGuire. With Cincinnati—W. Parrott. With Pittsburg—Emerson Hawley and Thomas Kinslow. With St. Louis—F. W. Ely, Denny Lyons, and Theodore Breitenstein.

With New-England League—Charles H. Moore, James Burke, Daniel F. Murphy, Charles Behringer, Edward A. Tobin, Alfred Strowger, W. H. Coughlin, James McCracken, William Thursby, James C. Kennedy, Walter V. Gillis, Michael Lenard, Frank McSteen, John Shaffer, Spencer Ansell, Phillip Jason, Richard D. Shields, F. A. Pigeon, Thomas Hanley, John Downs, J. J. Diliane, and James Hutchinson.

With Pennsylvania State League—W. Ford, W. B. Hallowell, Thomas Dwyer, J. B. Dobbins, Carson Hidges, Henry Larkin, John M. Hess, Thomas Flanigan, M. J. Swift, Frank West, Ralph Seybold, J. H. Buttemore, Frank B. Wickert, James Lamp, John Rossi, horsedeal, Vincent Dilly, P. J. Anderson, Chauncey Baldwin, and E. Gill.

With New-York State League—Irving M. Cook, George G. Koehl, T. Walch, Sam Gottlob, J. P. Munyan, Bart Howard, G. Whittaker, M. S. Allen, Joseph N. Heenan, John J. O'Brien, and Peter McBride.

With Western Association—Louis Baloz, William Lulen, George W. Darby, George Rissle, Edward Miles, J. F. Doyle, Conrad Whalen, M. F. Dwyer, George Strafter, George Ulrick, Frank Donnelly, T. McGuirk, Robert S. White, William L. Deveney, Frederick Underwood, John King, J. Kimmerer, Lewis Meyers, E. E. Van Buren, Percy Griffen, J. W. Holmes, A. C. McVicker, Frank Figgemeir, E. F. Mohler, James Purvis, H. W. McFarlane, Thomas Letcher, B. E. McKibben, David M. Hanley, William F. Kreig, Charles Lebbin, and Joseph P. Visner.

Released—By Washington, Charles Campau, David R. Thompson, Edward Dugdale, George Haddock, and William Wynne.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Joseph Carrie Simpson, the veteran breeder, trainer, and turf journalist, of California, was at the Oakland track on the 9th inst., when the Salisbury collection of record breakers gave an exhibition of speed. He made a careful analysis of the strides of Alix and Azote, and shows why the big gelding did so much better than the queen in the heavy going. Azote's longest stride measured 19 feet 4 inches, while Alix covered 19 feet 3 inches for her longest reach. A close examination of the hoofprints showed an irregularity on the part of both trotters for which Mr. Simpson cannot account. He found that the "spacing" in the case of Alix varied as much as 4 feet in one-half of a stride, and Azote's footmarks differed but 10 inches. He thinks that this great variation must be the reason why the gelding was able to trot in 2:08¼ coming the last half in 1:04, though this was the worst part of the track. Alix got to the three-quarters in 1:37¼, just as Azote had, but lost her stride in a soft place on the somestretch and finished in 2:10¼. The next trial was slower—2:11—though Alix was at the three-quarters in 1:34¼, and Mr. Simpson thinks that Azote's "way of going," along with his immense strength, gave him a manifest advantage on this sort of track.

—Three members of the Board of Directors of the Belmont Driving Club, Philadelphia, sent in their resignations this week. Among them was Frank Bower, who has been President of the club for nearly twenty years. His term did not expire till April 3, but Mr. Bower says he took this action to prevent being renominated for the office he has held so long. The real cause of this unexpected action is said to be the result of the competition for the lease of the clubhouse and track, which has been a bone of contention at Belmont Park for two seasons. Thomas Grady, who came there from Albany in 1892, had the privilege for two years, but his older partner, Foy, and Harvey Erhest, a trainer, outbid him last Spring. This year Grady secured the contract again, with Samuel English, a former bookmaker, as his partner. President Bower and the other two Directors, Edward Lyster and C. H. Bockins, worked hard for Foy and Ernest, and it is supposed they resigned for the sake of harmony.

—The lessees of the Arlington track, at Baltimore, have organized a trotting association under the name of the Baltimore Driving Club. Officers were elected last Wednesday evening as follows: President—A. Fenneman; Vice President—E. F. Baker; Secretary—W. B. Kines, a local newspaper man; Directors—Cooper Lyons, R. M. Jobe, F. Phillips, C. J. G. Kelly, George B. Johnson, F. Weinberg, and S. D. Thomas. The new club will start the "Big Four" circuit at their track on May 7, and expect to have 200 members, who will pay annual dues of $10 each.

—It was announced in St. Louis yesterday that a project is on foot to build a race track on an extensive scale near that city. George Hawkins of Chicago and G. Walbaum of Guttenberg fame are named as members of the syndicate that will back the venture. James C. Kelly, a liveryman of St. Louis, is in charge of the negotiations for the land, which is in the Western part of the city and well located. He has sent for Walbaum and the other men who are to be associated with him to go at once to St. Louis and close the deal for the ground.

WILL ROW DECORATION DAY.

Passaic River Rowing Association to Hold Its Annual Regatta May 30.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—Delegates to the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association made preliminary arrangements for their annual regatta, to be held on Decoration Day, to-night. Much enthusiasm marked the proceedings. The clubs represented were the Eureka, Institute, Passaic, Triton, and Newark Rowing Club.

Commodore Keer and Secretary Thurber were kept busy for a time with the changes in the constitution. It was decided to adopt the rulings of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen as far as they appertained to the classification and definition of amateur oarsmen.

The movement to hold the regatta on some other day than Decoration Day was reported upon adversely. The following list of regatta events was decided upon: Junior intermediate and senior singles, junior and senior doubles, junior and senior four-oared gigs, senior four-oared shells, junior and senior eight-oared shells. The junior four gig race is an innovation in the Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association and was substituted for the junior four shell.

The following committees were appointed: On Medals—Commodore Theodore F. Keer; Banners—H. M. Jury of the Eureka Boat Club; Hotels and Transportation—M. A. Dougher of the Newark Rowing Club; Printing Programme—T. H. Knowles of the Institute Boat Club; Umpires and Press Boats—Commodore Keer and H. M. Jury.

The next meeting will be held on March 29, when the names of the members of the active clubs representing the association will be presented in order to test their eligibility to compete in the regatta.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the South Brooklyn Wheelmen have under consideration a plan to hold the annual New-York State Division meet at Coney Island this year. In the event of the proposed bicycle track being built at Manhattan Beach this Summer there is every indication that the meet will be held under the auspices of these two clubs.

—George H. Orr, the candidate for the office of Chairman of the Racing Board of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, will introduce a resolution providing for the establishment in Canada of the two-class system at the annual meeting of the organization, which will be held on Good Friday.

—Francois Badeul, a French sporting man, who last year backed Zimmerman in many of his races at the Paris Valadrome, has cabled that he would match Zimmerman against Houben, the French champion, for $5,000 in a series of races.

—The first prize in the Linscott Road race which will be held on May 4, over the famous Linscott course at Boston, will be an eight-hundred-dollar piano.

—"Fred" Frenchs, one of the racing men of the time wheelmen, will shortly begin training. He will compete in the Spring race meets held near Philadelphia.

—The combination road book of the New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland Division of the league, will be ready for distribution next week.

—A. E. Weinig, the holder of the fifty-mile road record, will ride in the Martin road race on Decoration Day. He has begun training.

—The Maryland Bicycle Club was thirteen years old last Thursday. The anniversary was celebrated by the members with a banquet.

—"Charley" Murphy is getting ready for his trial against the mile record next month, which he is sanguine of lowering.

—Several of the National Cyclist Union championships of England will be run at the Herne Hill track on June 22.

—In Scotland members of Classes A and B can compete together in events confined solely to the members of a club.

—The Asbury Park Wheelmen will hold a race meet on Decoration Day.

New-Yorks at Practice.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 15.—The regular and second teams of the New-York Baseball Club played again to-day, the regular team winning. The game was without special features. Score:

Regulars	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0—8
Second team	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—4

Base hits—Regulars, 6; Second Team, 7. Errors—Regulars, 5; Second Team, 7. Batteries—Clark, Rusie, and Wilson; German, Knauss, and Smith.

Jockey Kinne Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Jockey Kinne was thrown from Lodameo in the first race here to-day, and died soon after from injuries received. Lodameo fell just in front of the paddock.

Griffo to Spar Harmon.

Young Griffo and George Harmon will box six rounds at the New Manhattan Athletic Club, March 26. The same evening "Sam" Bolen and "Eddie" Lober will spar four rounds.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

Bowling.—Drug Clerks' League.

Seventh Regiment Veterans' shoot, at the armory range.

Stag of the Eighth Battalion, at the armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Park Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Music ride of Cycle Club of Brooklyn, at Clermont Avenue Rink.

Smoking concert, at New-York Athletic Club.

Princeton's gymnastic team exhibition, at Orange Athletic Club, Orange, N. J., 8 P. M.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Polo.—Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club, at Kings County Wheelmen's clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, at 8 P. M.

Music ride at the Clermont Avenue (Brooklyn) Rink by the members of the Cycle Club.

Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association Wheelmen, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, at 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

Schedule meeting Metropolitan Association of Amateur Athletic Union, at Astor House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.

Wrestling.—Preliminary bout for championship of New-York Athletic Club, at gymnasium, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, 8 P. M.

Kings County Wheelmen's annual election.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 15.—At sometimes during to-day's market the strength shown was emphatic, while at others the weakness was most depressing. It was an exceedingly nervous session, with first one side and then the other in possession of the field. The bears eventually won the day with ½c decline from yesterday's prices. The cables were furnishing the strength with the selling ability of different people opposed. Well-known and influential operators were lending the weight of their influence to the short side, one man of acknowledged prestige selling most liberally. New-York was said to be on both sides of the market, with probably the selling orders predominating. Liverpool and London cables were higher at the opening, but second advices from the former city quoted but a steady feeling. Berlin reported Argentine wheat 3c higher; Antwerp was up 12½c, while Paris was practically unchanged. It was assumed that the elevator people were buying the May and selling the July. Receipts were 21 cars for Chicago and 370 in the Northwest. On the corresponding day last year Minneapolis and Duluth had 207 cars. Withdrawals from store at Chicago, 170,271 bushels, and 198,589 bushels cleared at the seaboard. May wheat opened strong at 57⅝@57⅞c, sold between 58c and 57¼c, closing at the latter, ⅛c under yesterday. Cash wheat was ½c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 335,064 bushels; shipments, 125,562 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 32,103 bushels; shipments, 78,223 bushels.

CORN—New-York bought some corn at and around the opening to-day and that was the sum total of the outside business. The inside or local trade was not in the least important, and was participated in principally by scalpers and room traders, who by following the action of wheat endeavored to procure moderate returns for their efforts. What little business was transacted was not powerful enough to indicate any decided preference for higher or lower prices, beyond the immediate trading. Liverpool cables were slightly higher. Receipts were 117 cars. Withdrawals from store were 1,500 bushels, and 137,349 bushels were shipped out at the Atlantic seaboard. May corn opened at 46¾c, and sold at 46⅝@46⅞c and 46¼c, closing at 46¼@46⅜c, a shade under yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 185,654 bushels; shipments, 87,871 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 89,515 bushels.

OATS did not succeed in asserting their independence to-day. Prices altered to conform with like changes in wheat and corn. The trade was barren of feature or interest. At the close an easy feeling was manifest, with May unchanged from yesterday. Receipts were 161 cars and 3,000 bushels were withdrawn from store. Cash oats were steady to a shade higher.

RYE was dull and steady. There were some orders for car lots, but the grain was offered very moderately. Receipts were 3 cars. On the regular market No. 2 was nominally 52c; sample sales of that grade were made at 53½c; May was 53c bid, 53¾c asked.

BARLEY was scarce, with some demand. Prices presented a stronger tone. Receipts were 9 cars; No. 3 sold at 53@55c; some choice at 55c; poor to fair was quotably about 50@52c.

PROVISIONS—The news from the yards that receipts of hogs were less than looked for, and that quotations were raised 10c per 100 lbs for them, gave impetus to the demand for product. Shorts, fearing another twist upward in prices, were active in their endeavors to cover, and there was also some investment inquiry. With a weaker feeling developing in grain, prices gave way while offerings increased. At the close there was decided weakness, with May pork 15c lower than yesterday; May lard 2½c lower, and May ribs unchanged; domestic markets were quiet; Liverpool was stronger; receipts were large, as were also the shipments; the cash market was dull and unchanged.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 190 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 19,000 head.

Freights were without change.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
March	56 @..	56¼@..	55¾@..	55¾@..
May	57⅝@57⅞	58 @..	57⅛@..	57⅛@..
July	58⅛@58⅜	58⅝@58⅞	58 @..	58 @..
Corn No. 2—				
March	.45 @..	45¼@45¼	44¾@..	44¾@44⅞
May	46½@..	46⅝@46¾	46¼@..	46½@46⅝
July	46¼@46⅜	46½@..	46 @..	46½@..
Oats No. 2—				
May	29⅝@29¾	29⅜@..	29⅜@..	29½@..
June	29½@..	29½@..	29¼@..	29¼@..
July	28½@..	28½@..	28¾@..	28¼@..

Mess pork, per bbl—

May	$12.35	$12.45	$11.95	$11.97½
July	12.45	12.45	12.10	12.10

Lard, per 100 lb—

May	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.90
July	7.12½	7.12½	7.02½	7.02½

Short ribs, per 100 lb—

May	6.00	6.02½	5.95	5.95
July	6.12½	6.17½	6.07½	6.07½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was firm, with a moderate demand; the late advance was maintained. No. 2 Spring wheat, 57⅛@61¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@59c; No. 2 red, 55⅝@55⅝c. No. 2 corn, 44¾@44¾c. No. 2 oats, 28⅞@29½c. No. 2 rye, 52c. No. 2 barley, nom. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.40½. Prime timothy seed, $5.85. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.87½@$12. Lard, per 100 lb, $6.77½@$6.80. Short rib sides, (loose,) $5.80@$5.85. Dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½. Short clear sides, (boxed,) $6@6.12½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.28½. Sugars—Cutloaf, $4.81; granulated, $4.12; standard A, $4.03 per bbl. Linseed oil, as quoted by the National Linseed Oil Company: Raw, 57c; boiled, 60c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,813	13,565
Wheat, bushels	8,450	36,512
Corn, bushels	7,000	39,606
Oats, bushels	191,400	228,814
Rye, bushels	8,913	7,163
Barley, bushels	9,750	11,491

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 18c; firsts, 17@17½c; seconds, 14@15c. Eggs were firm at 11@11¾c for fresh stock.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—Feb. 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 20, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 20, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish to the New-York Navy Yard 120,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids of all other offers being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M. March 21, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the stationery, lamp globes, horseshoes, leather oil, lye, and mowers, specified on schedule, giving full information, to be seen and had at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any item thereof, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign products or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked as stated on the schedule and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Feb. 18, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 21, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the veterinary medicines and dressings, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign products or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Veterinary Supplies," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHington, D. C., March 11, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, April 10, 1895, and then opened, for constructing at Fort Myer, Va., one administration building, one double set of N. C. staff officers' quarters, and one guard house. Information furnished on application. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for construction at Fort Myer, Va.," and be addressed to C. R. BARNETT, Depot Q. M.

THE CITY DESIRES TO LEASE OR BUY FOR the Department of Street Cleaning a stable or stable property in the City bounded by 52d Street on the East Broadway, Catharine St., and the East River, or adjacent thereto. Proposals may be sent to ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller, Stewart Building.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York, where plaintiff desires trial hereof to be held.—ADOLPH A. WEIL, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH W. TIGNER, Jacob Miller, Frieda Benjamin, Leah Daniells, Constantine Rutter, Jacob Fried, Nathan Lapky, Ike Familand, Nathan Blumensohn, Jacob Platter, Louis Kirchenblatt, Philip Friedlant, Gabriel Kalb, Louis Braverman, Isaac Edelsohn, Sarah Rubenstein, Abraham Lasoman, Harry Saik, Benjamin Barnett, Jacob Polakoff, Louis Goldstein, and Alter Leibliner, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, December 11, 1894.

THEODORE SATTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 58 Bond Street, N. Y. City.

To the above-named defendants, Frieda Benjamin and Leah Daniells: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. George V. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated February 8, 1895, and filed on that day, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, February 8, 1895.

THEODORE SATTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 58 Bond Street, N. Y. City.

f9-law6w8

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—CARRIE M. JOHNSTON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM T. JOHNSTON, defendant.—Summons.—Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 11th, 1895.

SPELLISSY & GRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Post Office address and office, No. 154 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendant, William T. Johnston: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated February 7th, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on February 7th, 1895.—Dated New-York, February 7th, 1895.

SPELLISSY & GRAY, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New-York. f9-law6wS

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to show you why the '95 VICTORS are the best bicycles on the green earth. Positive knowledge instead of guess work is a good feature, isn't it? We are the people who FIND THE FACTS instead of guessing what construction runs easiest. See us about this. It is important to you.

O

RECEPTION ON THE ST. MARY'S

The Boys on the Schoolship Had a Jolly Time Last Night.

The New-York Nautical Schoolship St. Mary's, which lies at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, had the appearance of a floating hotel last night. From bow to stern, her long, low hull gleaned with lights, and despite the disagreeable weather, her decks were thronged with lively parties of young folk.

The occasion was the annual reception given by the crew of the St. Mary's, before they start on their six-months' cruise. This affair is looked forward to by all the boys for months ahead, and everything was done this time to make it a success, which is undoubtedly was.

On the gun deck where the dancing was done, and where the refreshments were served high carnival was held. "Tommy Atkins" and the "Sidewalks of New-York" seemed to be the favorite airs with the sailor boys, several of whom did some very clever jig dancing. There was a great number of pretty girls present.

The committee in charge of the reception consisted of Robert H. Cowan, William Crawford, Ned A. Port, John W. Kirwin, and James M. Read. Among those present were Walter S. Carter, Charles W. Zering, Dr. Pierre La Roche, the Misses Redmond, Miss Kirwin, Miss Wallace, the Misses Murphy, Miss Marion Kensler, the Misses Preston, C. B. Kerwin, F. W. Stearns, William Moran, and Thomas Redmond.

The officers in charge of the Schoolship St. Mary's which will start on its annual cruise about the middle of April are Lieut. Commander Welles L. Field, Lieut. Daniel E. V. Stewart, Navigator A. H. Long, Ensign Percy A. Wiley, Surgeon Morskeller. All of them with the exception of the Surgeon are graduates of Annapolis.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant French girl in private family; personal city references; recommended as neat, willing, and obliging; just disengaged. Lucy, Box 338 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. B., 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in other duties; best city reference. 411 West 48th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; best references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front; no cards.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as good cook; excellent bread baker; will assist with washing; or as laundress; would do general housework for small private family; best city reference. Friday, 238 9th Av., first flight; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook; can get up company dinners and take full charge of kitchen; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference; present employer seen. 88 Irving Place.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman of experience to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. H. T., 150 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and American cooking; first-class baker; city reference. 151 West 18th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; best city references. M. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent young woman; private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent references. 104 West 53d St., first bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent to get up fine dinners and lunches in style; fine baker; delicacies, entrées, and desserts; A1 reference. Otilia, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; willing to go to the country; best reference. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murray's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook; understands her business thoroughly; highly recommended; private family. 988 6th Av.

COOK.—By French girl, not speaking English, as cook; small family; no washing. Lorient, 222 West 35th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from last employer. M. B., Box 120, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good family cook. Can be seen at present employer's, from 2 to 12 o'clock, 16 East 9th St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as competent cook in a private family; best city references; wages, $25. 208 East 59th St., ring twice.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By a respectful, competent cook or laundress; in refined family. 831 Park Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good family cook in American family; understands her business thoroughly; $25. 105 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; three years' reference. 217 East 84th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and making over ladies' dresses to look as good as new; will work by week or month; terms reasonable. H. G., Box 202 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; day or week; in private families; perfect fitter; tailor-made and evening dresses; best reference. D. D., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers at home or by the day. K. H., 411 West 32d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a German housekeeper in a first-class house; good references; no cards. K. Schneider, 21 East 67th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a lady of refinement as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust; references. K., 1,227 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid or to do light housework; private family. 325 West 43d St., Hagerty's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city reference. C., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; experienced; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Blank, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; would like to go to Europe with a family; best city reference. 146 West 33d St.

MAID.—By a young French girl, lately landed, as maid, or to growing children; good dressmaker; best Paris family reference. Jeanne, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class laundress; understands her business; good city personal references; wages, $20 to $25; A. B., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress (American) in private family; six years' reference from last employer. E. W., care Schleuter, 592 8d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class (Protestant) woman; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; by the day or week; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 1.

LAUNDRESS.—City or country; best city references from last employer. A., 204 East 86th St., Times Branch.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has first-class references. 215 East 40th St., ring Kelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; city or country; private family; best city reference. 152 West 25th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to take in family washing at her home; city reference. 208 East 59th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 2 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 1154 West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a very respectable person as baby's nurse; takes full charge; bring up on bottle; highest personal city reference. M. C., 940 8d Av., near 57th St.

NURSE.—By woman of experience; good seamstress; moderate wages; references. 34 West 11th St., basement bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; wages, $20. M. A., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; three and a half years' best city references. 352 West 48th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. M. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHER and MENDER.—By a first-class woman; gentlemen's shirts, collars, and cuffs; references. S., 133 West 30th St.

WASHING, &c.—By German woman to do washing, cleaning; also wash at home; prefers boarding house. 425 East 86th St. Janitor.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE WISHES FEW CUSTOMERS AT her home or residence. 53 East 19th St., near Broadway.

MASSEUSE.—Massage given by Swedish masseuse to refined parties at their own residence; highest testimonials; terms moderate. Swedish Masseuse, 417 East 52d St., third floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—By English graduate; residence or at her home; highest references. Duval, 706 6th Av., near 41st St., one flight up.

MANICURE.—Wishes few customers at her home or residences. 33 East 19th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—Swedish; to treat ladies at their residences. J. A., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent references, and will be personally recommended by his last employer. Butler, care of J. O'Hare, 458 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class butler; can take full charge of dining room; ten years' best city reference. G. V., Box 825 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; speaks English, French, and German; very reliable and understands his business; city or country; best city reference. P. N., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class; Englishman; aged 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; city references. A. B., 221 West 35th St., third floor.

BUTLER, &c.—By butler and general indoor man; age, 31; thoroughly understands his duties; obliging, willing; best city, personal, and written references. J., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, or VALET.—By a young Frenchman; sober and thoroughly trustworthy; moderate wages; best references. L. T., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; speaks three languages; first-class references from London and city. A. B., 60 Clinton Place, city.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler and valet; thoroughly competent and reliable; excellent city references; English. E. P., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man as butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his duty; willing and obliging; best references. G. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; first-class servant; thoroughly understands his business; good appearance; city or country; best city references; moderate wages. B. K., 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—By French butler or valet; would like to travel; city or country; best of reference. F. Erbin, Box 398 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, with first-class American references; age, 26. B., Box 176 Times.

BUTLER.—Experienced; excellent reference; town or country. Box 221, Southampton, L. I.

Chefs.

CHEF COOK.—By a first-class chef cook with best references; in a private family, as the family in which he is now employed are going to Europe. J. P., Box 176 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; city or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and is a good careful driver; sober and obliging; five years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. M. C., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Young man and wife wish situations on gentleman's country place; man first-class coachman; willing to make himself useful; wife good cook and waitress; no children; temperate; with best city references. 288 9th Av., Room 2.

COACHMAN.—Competent, sober, and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; twenty-five years' best city reference; twelve years with last employer; who has given up horses; can refer to personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 33; thoroughly experienced; first-class references; last and former employer can be seen; country preferred. M. H., care of R. M. Stivers, carriage builders, 144 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—Plain gardener; single; sober, competent, and reliable; keeps horses and carriages in first-class order; entire charge of gentleman's place; highest recommendations. M. E., 1,276 Broadway, basement.

COACHMAN.—By a useful American; age, 51; thoroughly understands care fine horses and carriages; can milk; attend lawn; willing and obliging; best reference. Reliable, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; neat appearance; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; reference from last employer. J. McG., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; age, 27; married; one child; city or country; thoroughly understands care of horses, &c.; A1 references; present employer can be seen. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class city driver; has driven some of the best ladies in this city; twenty years with three families, who will recommend in every respect. Industry, 8 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good city driver; first-class city reference. M. C., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; neat appearance; first-class city driver; thoroughly understands his business; city references. W., 103 West 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory references from last and former employers in the city; married, no family. E. Deneiff, 207 East 87th St.

COACHMAN.—Irish; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; seven years in last situation. X. Y., 25 Henry St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young, single man; thoroughly understands the business; country preferred; city personal references. H. W., Box 400, Harlem, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; good reference; last employer can be seen; willing and obliging; not afraid of work; country preferred. 113 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; just returned from Europe; country preferred; good references from last employers. B. M., 15 East 30th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Scotchman of unexceptionable character and qualifications; thoroughly posted in all branches of the profession; fourteen years in present situation; would be pleased to communicate with lady or gentleman requiring an honest, energetic, and capable gardener and estate manager. N. S., Box 232, Fairfield, Conn.

GARDENER.—Married; Protestant man; no incumbrance; experienced in greenhouses, vegetables; understands his business in all branches; good testimonials. H. J. Box 352 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Frenchman; single; twelve years' experience in France and two in America; commercial place; understands English; private family best references. F. Gardinier, 109 West 25th St.

GARDENER.—By a Scotch gardener; age, 30; married, no children; in private place; experienced in all the details required for such. Gardener, Box 165 Times.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; age, 30; single; fourteen years' experience in all branches; excellent references. A. C., Box 176 Times.

GARDENER.—By first-class gardener; German; married; two children; on gentleman's place; reference. 677 Blackwell St., Long Island City.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By first-class single German, with best references, in gentleman's country place. Engelhorn, 332 East 61st St.

GARDENER.—By single man as gardener or assistant; understands greenhouses and vegetables; has four years' reference. P. B., 9 Goerck St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By experienced young Englishman; first-class valet; understands his duties thoroughly; willing and obliging; city references. B., 906 6th Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—24 years old; ten years' references; just disengaged. Butler, 528 8d Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—First-class references. J. T., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Scotchman, lately landed; in country; understands horses and be useful about the place; is sober and honest; good reference from old country. D. McDonald, care of Mrs. Joncada, 207 Columbus Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses and good milker; last employer can be seen; moderate wages. Mr. W. Lowe, Riverdale, N. Y.

Valets.

VALET.—A first-class valet open to an engagement; understands his duties in every respect; a good traveling servant on land and sea; first-class personal references; unmarried; age, 30; English. G. L., care Jenkins, English tailor, 207 5th Av.

VALET.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; used to traveling; no objection to an invalid gentleman; could act as butler or as steward on a yacht; first-class personal city references; single; age, 31; English. Valet, 13 West 42d St.

VALET and SECOND MAN.—In a good family where good service would be appreciated; undeniable reference personally given; age, 30; single; Scotch; Southern or Western family preferred. Valet, 235 5th Av.

VALET.—Scotch; tall; unmarried; 28; used to traveling; personal reference. Stamford, 1,227 Broadway.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a respectable young man in a first-class boarding house; has lived in best private families; references. W. R., 280 East 48d St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—Lenten dinners, luncheons, and private receptions attended to at private residence by responsible chef; highest references; satisfaction guaranteed. Henri, 207 East 45th St.

ELEVATOR MAN.—By young man as elevator runner; sober and intelligent; speaks English and German; no experience, but willing to work at moderate wages. H. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

FARMER.—By an American (married) farmer; would take charge. C. D., 450 West 27th St.

YOUNG MAN, sober and industrious, speaks English, German, and Swedish, wishes position at anything. H. M., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER

Gov. Briggs on Dancing.

From The Ram's Horn.

George N. Briggs, when Governor of Massachusetts, some fifty years ago, was spending the evening with a friend in Boston. Before the company retired, some one proposed dancing, which was adopted. Pretty soon a young lady approached the Governor and said:

"Gov. Briggs, may I have the pleasure of dancing with you?"

To which the Governor replied, smilingly: "It has been reported that once I invited a young lady to dance with me, but she declined, because I am the son of a blacksmith. I acknowledge the anvil, but I deny the pumps; I never danced in my life; besides, I am a Baptist, and as a people we do not favor the practice, for the first account given of a Baptist informs us that he lost his head in connection with a dancing party."

Easily Fastened.

From The Detroit Tribune.

The deputation of ladies approached the meek member.

"Are you the gentleman," they asked, "who declared that there was one crime which could be readily fastened upon women?"

The meek member blanched.

"Yes, but—"

The deputation waved him to silence.

"You subsequently said the theatre hat was the crime you meant?"

The meek member's silence gave affirmation.

"We are after information. If—"

The deputation crowded nearer.

"—there is an easier way to fasten it on than with four hat pins and an elastic we want to know it."

Unproductive Industry.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't know what's going to become of us," said the woman who talks about her family troubles. "John doesn't seem to get along the way he used to."

"Why, he never seems to be idle."

"Idle! I should say not. He's got a political boom on his hands, and he's full of the Napoleon fad, and is learning Trilby by heart, and belongs to a debating society. If he gets any busier than he is, I'm afraid we'll come pretty near starving."

The Facetious Dentist.

From The Waterville (Me.) Mail.

A gentleman went into one of our dentist's offices to have some work done, and observed to the dentist that his head ached, and perhaps he had better have that pulled. He was somewhat taken aback by the doctor's remarking that it was hardly worth pulling, but perhaps it would pay to fill it.

Ambiguous.

From The Cincinnati Tribune.

Timmins—I tell you, old man, my next poem is to be a wonder.

Simmons—What is it about?

Timmins—The joys of obscurity.

Simmons—H'm. Which does that refer to—your circumstances or your style?

Change Desired.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Hoax—I wish we might have a little change in the weather.

Joax—What kind?

Hoax—Well, I'd be satisfied if it rained five-cent pieces.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE of HOUSE.—By a thoroughly-competent and experienced woman, house to take care of for the Summer; with or daughter; will keep it in good order; if required, can furnish fifteen years' references. 474 West 34th St.

The Trades.

FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRIC-A-BRAC, PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINES, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING, MOVING, OR STORAGE. CHARLES ROAK, 212 WEST 36TH ST.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—An educated and refined person as resident governess to take charge of two girls, six and eleven years of age; must be thoroughly competent to teach elementary and more advanced branches; music, painting, &c. Address, stating references and salary expected, to Y., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—A young German or Protestant girl to assist with housework in small family; sleep home. Dorning, 242 8th Av.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—A.—METROPOLITAN HALL, 14th St., Near 6th Av.—Hear Henry Ostrom, the Western Evangelist, and Harry Maxwell, the singer. Sunday at 9 A. M. 4 and 7:30 P. M., and every noon and night next week. On Tuesday evening, subject, "Christ Crowded Out." Admission by ticket only until 8 o'clock; can be secured now free at the hall. Sunday school and Bible class, 2:15 P. M.

AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S MISSION, MEETings constantly growing in attendance and enthusiasm. Col. Hadley Wednesday, temperance meeting. Blue Button Army," and Friday, free supper and songs. Messrs. Gray Tuesdays, Saturdays. Rescue Volunteers every evening. J. E. Bryant, powerful temperance speaker, Wednesday evening.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the eloquent exponent of prohibition Prof. Samuel Dickie of Albion, Mich., Chairman Prohibition National Committee. Choice half-hour song service. Miss Anna Dunne, soloist; Miss Anna Park, cornetist.

JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St., Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Days of Thy Youth"; 3 P. M., Sabbath school; 8 P. M., "Mount Sinai." Wednesday evening, lecture by the pastor. Public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Creed of Jesus." Evensong at 8 P. M. (seats free,) a one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK,
East 14th St. and Irving Place,
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.,
will preach
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 4 O'CLOCK.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3:30 P. M.; 8 P. M., musical service and sermon by Rev. Frederic J. Gauld; subject—"Sentiment."

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH Av., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, March 17, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Van Dyke will preach in the morning and Dr. McIlvaine in the afternoon. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers welcome.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th.—Madison C. Peters will preach at 11 on "The Diamond"; 7:45, lecture on "St. Patrick." All welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school and young men's Bible class at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St.—Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject, "Why is the Gospel 'Glad Tidings'?" 7:45 P. M., mass meeting to consider the question of Sunday observance. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Atterbury, Hon. Mr. Parsons, and the pastor. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th AV., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 4 P. M., choral evensong and sermon. The Bishop of Delaware will preach at the morning service, and the rector at the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
42d St. and Madison Av.,
Rev. E. WALPOLE WARREN, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M., holy communion.
11, morning service, with holy communion sermon by Rev. sermon by the rector, M. G. THOMPSON, M.A.
7:45, evening service,

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 51st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching—"Has Real Christianity Ever Been Tried?"

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Sunday, March 17,
musical service at 4 o'clock,
The Passion, by Gounod.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th St.—Services, 11 A. M.; Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All cordially invited.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., at 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Purple Cup"; and 8 P. M., topic—"Sing Unto the Lord."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John Hutchins will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIversity Heights, 181st St.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. J. Winthrop Ballantine of Ridgefield, Conn., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Evening topic, "Can Prayer Alter the Course of Nature?"

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening; morning, "Will Christ Come Again on This Earth?" evening, first of series of lectures, "A Modern Study of Temptations"; first, "The Origin and History of the Idea of Satan and Evil Spirits." Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning services at 11 A. M. Afternoon, 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 30, 22d Rue Ouest. —Services religieux le dimanche a 10 h. ½ du matin et a 4 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, recteur.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV. and 12th St.—The pastor, Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., will preach; at 11 A. M., subject—"Christ as a Teacher," and at 4 P. M., "What Is a Christian?" Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; evening subject—"How to Help the Unemployed." Week-day service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Mr. Wells's Bible class, 9:45. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, 57-59 WEST 46th St.—Services 10, 11, and 4. A prompt and cordial hospitality extended to all.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—Abbott E. Kittredge, pastor, will preach morning at 11, evening at 8. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8. On Monday evening at 8 an illustrated lecture on the Hampton Institute, with singing by the students. Admission free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester C. Hunt, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday school, with adult classes, at 9:30. Service at 11 o'clock; subject—"Going Up into the Mountain."

ORGANIST DESIRES POSITION IN PROTESTant Church; salary, $550; no objection going from N. Y. City any distance, privided traveling expenses are paid; prefer church having quartet choir. Address TEMPO, Box 164 Times.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St., Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., formerly pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th St., this city.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5th AV., CORNER 127th St., Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 and 7:45 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening. On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the Rev. Parks Morgan, D. D., rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will preach. Special musical services first Sunday evening of month. Strangers made welcome at all services.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40th ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Schubert,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"Like the Swallow and the Dove" and "The Deadly Sin of Envy."

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WEST 84th St., Near Central Park; rector, Rev. Henry Chamberlaine.—Services, 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Bible class for men, 3:30. Rev. Dr. Walpole will preach in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10th ST. AND 2d AV.—Sunday, March 17—11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, March 17, 1895, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.; subject: "The Religious Education of Children." All interested are invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE
will preach to-morrow and
EVERY SABBATH AFTERNOON at 4 O'CLOCK
in the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC, E. 14th ST.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. T. McB. Nichols, D. D., of Germantown, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Hotels.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE.

42d Street, Entrance 9 West.

NEW RESTAURANT NOW OPEN.

Cuisine and service of the very highest order. Special facilities for large dinners. Private dining rooms. Open until 12 P. M. for the accommodation of theatre parties.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,

292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.

Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.

C. A. MERRITT,
Lessee and Manager.

Winter Resorts.

THE CHALFONTE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A.—FOR SALE—A Brewster dogcart, very little used and as good as new; latest pattern; also, tandem harness; will be sold together or separate. Inquire BENJAMIN WILSON, Durland's Stables, 44 West 62d St.

PATENT SLOW-FEED MANGER; $1.60 EACH; 9,000 sold. No. 80 Warren St., New-York; 140 North Broad St., Philadelphia, and 53 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

Pianos.

Metropolitan Opera House Co. Pianos.
KNABE Grands and Uprights, specially selected and used by the Artists of the Metropolitan Opera House Co., and at the Metropolitan Opera House, during the past season, as good as new, for sale at liberal reductions from original prices.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue.

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LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities.

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A.—DR. AND MRS. REINHARD, EXPERT specialists, treat female irregularities; absolute safety guaranteed; can't fail; 30 years' experience. 436 Lexington Av., corner 44th St.

For Sale.

ROLL TOP DESKS, from $14.00 to $100.00, in oak, cherry, and mahogany. E. E. ESTES & SONS, 45 John Street, near Nassau.

Business Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Large, handsome room, with connecting room, for two or three gentlemen.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

74th ST., WEST.—Select board in Southern family; references. CASHIER, Post Office Box 2,165.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THERESA COTES, (sometimes called M. Theresa Cotes,) Clayton V. Cotes, Mary Knapp, Libbie Carpenter, Stephen DeBlois, Howard Lodge, No. 60, Odd Fellows; Almira Naughton, Charles C. McMann, Clara Eakins, Hester A. Furr, John W. Knapp, Hannah Fields, Emma A. Hurst, Amelia DeBlois, Henry Alfke, Consolidated Gas Company of New-York, John F. Dunn, Charles J. Chartress, Charles M. Edwards, William H. Kleinfelder, John M. Minners, George Sommerville, Department of Public Works of the City of New-York, S. Sinclair, Henry Imhof, Messrs. Roach & Delehanty, Richardson & Boynton Company, Christian Van Biarcom, Edward G. Janeway, Malcolm McLean, Messrs. Bonner & Van Court, Robert W. Thompson, Francis J. Utter, M. Trimmer, Theodore F. Tone & Company, E. Demmler, Augustus L. Hayes, assignee of Benjamin C. Wetmore; Jesse S. Nelson, Ralph Townsend, Clerk of Arrears of the City of New-York, R. M. Stivers, Messrs. J. W. Kidder & Company, William E. Sturr, John W. Totten, James Mackin, Joseph Stewart, Annie Schmidt, the name Schmidt being fictitious; Minnie Schultz, the name Schultz also being fictitious, and O. Abramowitz, and to all persons interested in the estate of David H. Knapp, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of

SALOON MEN GRATIFIED

Greatly Pleased with the Action at the Cooper Union Meeting.

THEIR IDEAS ON SUNDAY OPENING

The Wilks Bill Seems to Meet with Their Approval—The Opinions of Daniel Holland and Henry Hirsch.

The retail liquor dealers of New-York were very much pleased over the demonstration made Thursday evening at Cooper Union by various societies in favor of a Sunday-opening law for saloons. The fact that several well-known citizens, including two clergymen, had spoken for more liberal Sunday laws they deemed to be of the most encouraging import to them.

Daniel Holland, President of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New-York, said: "It was a great meeting and illustrated that the movement for a Sunday-opening law is, after all, one instituted by the people themselves. Our organization had nothing whatever to do with that meeting. That fact should be definitely understood. Those of us who attended went there as individuals, and not as representatives of the association.

"I do not know what the outcome of that meeting will be. It is possible that a new bill may be drafted by the committee appointed by the Chairman of the meeting. So far as I am concerned, I should be willing to approve of any bill that gave a liberal Sunday law, regulated by proper restrictions.

"Too many bills have been introduced that purport to regulate the Sunday liquor business. There are twelve or more bills pending at Albany now. The number of bills has impeded us in attaining our object.

"The bill that receives the greatest indorsement throughout the State by the members of the Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association is the Wilks bill. That bill, besides making provisions that tend to improve the nature of the liquor business, also includes a clause that would settle the subject of Sunday opening as we wish. The bill provides that saloons may be open Sundays from 6 o'clock until 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until midnight. We should be glad, in order to get the bill through, to concede the two hours Sunday morning, provided the saloons be permitted to remain open during the afternoon and evening.

"We liquor dealers wish more than any one else to improve the standing of our business. We desire laws that will keep disreputable men out of the business. If I could have my idea carried out, a man's character should be the one standard referred to in granting licenses. I am opposed, as I believe the other members of the organization are, to the bill introduced by Mr. Kern, for the reason that this bill would make the payment of a certain sum of money the only requisite for obtaining a license. It raises too the price of the license to an altogether unfair amount. The license fee is certainly sufficiently high now.

"Give us a just law, a law that is consistent with the public demand, and we liquor dealers will be found to be among the first in aiding the enforcement of such acts."

Henry Hirsch, President of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association, was enthusiastic about Thursday night's mass meeting. "Our organization, you know, had nothing to do with getting up that meeting. I went there because I was interested in the subject, and because I considered it my duty to go. It was a great meeting, and no mistake. There was such a crowd when I arrived that I could never have made my way in if a policeman hadn't helped me. I must say I was surprised to hear Dr. Rainsford and Dr. Rylance talk. It was to the point. Dr. Rylance is certainly a 'trump.' He knew just what he was talking about, and expressed my views exactly. Dr. Rainsford also talked what I consider common sense.

"It is true, too, just as another speaker said, that if the saloons are opened Sunday, a man will go from one to the other, taking perhaps only a drink or so in each place. As things are now he gets into the one saloon to which he can gain access Sunday, and remains there right there. The chances for his becoming intoxicated are a great deal stronger than they would be if saloons were open a certain number of hours.

"Now, I do not mind saying that before election we liquor dealers were led to believe that we were to have fairer excise laws. On the strength of this belief I called the association together and the bill now known as the Wilks bill was drafted. Our association favors that bill. I do not care particularly about opening the saloons Sunday morning. The Central Liquor Dealers' Association would gladly concede the two hours in the morning, provided as an offset for that the hours of keeping open be changed from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to midnight.

"In preparing this bill we kept in mind the rights of all citizens. We do not wish to interfere with their rights. We only ask, on the other hand, that our rights be respected also.

"The present laws cannot be enforced. The people demand their violation, and so long as they do that, what is the use of talking about closing saloons on Sunday?

"I do not believe in a law that permits any one having a certain sum of money to go into the retail liquor business and removes all legitimate restrictions on the business, as, for instance, permitting the establishment of saloons close to schools and churches."

Peter McGinn, Vice President of the Wine, Beer, and Liquor Dealers' Central Association, said he could not speak officially in regard to the proposed Sunday-opening laws. "What I wish myself," he said, "is to have the very thing all saloon keepers now do legalized—that is, the keeping of saloons open during certain hours Sunday. If it is the desire of the people that saloons should remain open Sunday afternoons and evenings and closed the rest of the day, I believe that a law to that effect can be enforced. It all depends on the people. I attended the Cooper Union meeting and enjoyed hearing the ministers talk. What they said was consistent with my views on the subject."

Some of the liquor dealers protest against the Hamilton Local Option bill, on the ground that, while they do not object to having the question of keeping saloons open Sunday submitted to the residents of cities, they hold legislation would be delayed, because the bill requires that if the people should vote affirmatively, the question would have to be referred back to the Legislature for formulating a law that would put the wishes of the people into operation.

OPPOSITION FROM CLERGYMEN.

Against the Sunday Opening—Drs. Rainsford and Rylance Scored.

The proceedings at the Cooper Union mass meeting Thursday evening have aroused considerable opposition on the part of clergymen who would enforce the strictest Sunday observance. The subject will be preached upon by many of these clergymen to-morrow.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Universalist,) at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening:

"I am personally opposed to the opening of the saloons on Sunday. I believe the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. The opening of the saloons on Sunday would be a direct blow at the working people, in whose interest it is demanded. The tendency at the present time is to increase all kinds of labor on Sunday. The inevitable result of this will be to make seven working days in the week instead of six, for which the same wages will be paid. The workingmen themselves, if their real opinions could be reached, would oppose the Sunday opening of the saloons, because its logical outcome would be to rob them of their weekly rest day.

"Some time since mass meetings of workingmen were held in St. George's Hall, in Liverpool, England, and the question was put to the workingmen there assembled whether they were in favor of opening the drinking saloons on Sunday. The vote of the meetings was almost unanimous against it. The horny hands of the laborers were lifted in opposition, while a few white hands of professional workers, or rather idlers, were raised in its favor. I can see no more reason for opening saloons on Sunday than other places of business, and certainly nature, as well as revelation and the history of the human race, justify a weekly rest day. In what I have said I have treated this subject more from a national than a religious standpoint.

"I have nothing to say about the position taken by Drs. Ryiance and Rainsford. We may admire such men and their work without agreeing with all they do or say. It is a question of judgment and high responsibility with them, and they are undoubtedly sincere in their actions and expressions."

Dr. Eaton said that there would be a mass meeting at his church to-morrow evening, when the subject of the Sunday opening would be fully discussed.

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, said: "I am very sorry to find a man of Dr. Rainsford's ability bidding for cheap notoriety by grading humanity downward, which is always popular with people on the downward grade, and who most need higher standards. I am even more regretful to see a man of the ability, dignity, and age of Dr. Rylance becoming a feeble imitator of Dr. Rainsford for the applause of the beer-drinking, convivial crowd, as was witnessed in Cooper Institute last Thursday night. I was there to witness the degradation of these ministers of God in the midst of saloon keepers and panderers to the vices of men. They, of course, shouted over the degradation of these ministers and applauded all their utterances against the law of God, but were ominously silent when advised to go to church. And the silence was painful when Dr. Rainsford announced his conversion to the theory and practice of total abstinence, but the crowd went into ecstasies when he declared himself in favor of Sunday rumselling.

"It was a sad spectacle to see the parsons and the politicians on the same platform, the rectors and the rumsellers, the clergymen and the crime breeders, all joining hands and giving the poor, tired devil a chance for a vacation.

"I am going to deal with this question and these men without gloves on Sunday night. I expected no better from saloonists and political demagogues, and both were represented there Thursday night, but for the clerical demagogues—well, I'll pay my respects to them on Sunday night.

"The observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest was not only universal among Christians in the early period of the Christian era, but became the test of their religion to the minds of their persecutors. An ordinary question to martyrs was, 'Hast thou observed the Lord's day?' to which the usual answer was, 'I am a Christian; I cannot omit it.' But here are these modern no-martyr-spirited ministers of this same religion for which the martyrs bled ready to compound with the enemies of their Lord's day for the cheap applause of a beer drinking multitude, and then call it common sense.

"There never was a time in the history of this city when it was more necessary for the law-abiding and God-fearing people to stand up for God and the church. The fight is on and I for one am glad that it is on."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Charity Matinée.—A benefit for the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Woman's Medical College will be given at Abbey's Theatre at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of March 26. The following actresses and actors have kindly consented to appear: Mme. Rejane, Mrs. Agnes Booth Schoeffel, Nelson Wheatcroft, Annie Russell, William Faversham, James E. Dodson, Mayme Kelso, M. MacCay Halfpenny, and members of the Lyceum Theatre Company and the New-York Ladies' Quartet. Tickets, at $3 each, may be procured from the following patronesses: Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Miss Julia B. de Forest, Mrs. Daniel M. Stimson, Mrs. John B. Ireland, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. John A. Weeks, Miss Newbold, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. George H. Baker, Miss Callender, Mrs. D'Oremieulx, and Mrs. James W. Pinchot.

—For the Montefiore Home.—The fourth reception of the current season of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home will be held on March 21, at 8:15 o'clock P. M., in Music Hall. These entertainments have sprung into popularity on account of the interesting programmes arranged by the committees in charge, and the additional fact that all of the net proceeds go to the treasury of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids. At the coming reception Max O'Rell will deliver his much-talked-of discourse on "Her Royal Highness, Woman." Following the lecture there will be a dance, for which an attractive order of dancing has been arranged.

—Rucellai-Bronson Engagement.—News comes from Venice of the engagement of Miss Bronson, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Bronson of New-York, to Count Cosimo Rucellai, an officer in the Italian Navy. Miss Bronson is a neice of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder and Charles de Kay, and a cousin to Frederic Bronson. Mrs. Bronson and her daughter have been living for several years in Venice, where they have a handsome house on the Grand Canal. The Count belongs to one of the oldest families of the Italian nobility, and lives in one of the oldest palaces in Florence. No time has been set for the wedding.

—Mrs. Totten's Dinner.—A very pretty dinner for young people was given last Thursday evening by Mrs. John Reynolds Totten of 66 West Fifty-fourth Street. The decorations of the table were of Catherine Mermet roses. The guests were Miss Emily Petit, J. Dunbar Wright, Miss Helen King, C. Stacy Clark, Miss Florence Westervelt, George Trotter, Miss Louise Barnard, Charles King Morrison, Miss Ethel Scott, and Theodore Cooper. Mrs. Totten has cards out for another dinner for the evening of March 23.

—Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal were the guests of honor at a reception given yesterday afternoon by Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes at their handsome home, at 114 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. One hundred guests were invited, most of whom were present in spite of the bad weather. The majority of the women were in dark gowns.

—Going to Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore will sail this morning on the steamship La Normandie for Havre. In consequence of the early hour of sailing, Mrs. Dinsmore was at home very informally yesterday afternoon at her apartments, in the Gerlach. Many of her friends took this opportunity of wishing her a good voyage.

—The O. N. Sewing Class.—A meeting of the O. N. Sewing Class was held at the home of Mrs. Brockholst Cutting of 99 Madison Avenue yesterday morning. Luncheon was served after the meeting. The work of this class is sent to the Foundling Asylum and the Elsa Day Nursery.

—Engagement of Miss Josephine Braem.—The latest engagement announced is that of Miss Josephine Braem, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Braem of East Thirty-sixth Street, to Lieut. Pauer von Buddhegy of the Austrian Army.

—Dinner by Mrs. H. A. Murray.—Mrs. Henry A. Murray of 54 West Forty-ninth Street entertained at dinner last night Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish.

—Mrs. Hamilton's Reception.—Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton gave the second of her Friday afternoons in March yesterday. Mrs. Walter G. Robinson and Mrs. Alexander McLane Hamilton presided at the tea table.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

EFFECT OF PAVEY BILL

Advocates Say Increase in Cost Has Been Exaggerated.

OPPONENTS SEE NO BENEFITS

Nullified, It Is Urged, by Amendment to Let One Commissioner Employ Men Committed to the Care of the Other.

So far as the question of increased expense without any probability of practical results is concerned, reasons given for opposition to the Pavey bill dividing the duties of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are merely cumulative.

Advocates of the bill admit the increase of expenditure, though they claim that it will not be nearly so much as has been represented. Opponents of the measure are firmly convinced that the cost of making the proposed change will be greater than the estimates, and that if the amendments to the bill are carried with it, the management of the city institutions of Charity and Correction will remain substantially as it is now. They assert, in brief, that the amendment making it optional with the Charities Commissioner to employ men committed to the care of the Correction Commissioner practically nullifies the bill.

The man who would be most affected by the changes incorporated in the Pavey bill is Warden Lawrence Dunphy, who has charge of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. Under the most favorable circumstances the workhouse has accommodations for less than 900. Yet there is scarcely a week in the year that 1,200 are not committed there, to be taken care of and furnished with employment. If Warden Dunphy were not authorized to "farm out" these people to the various hospitals under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction he would not be able to find house room for them.

In discussing the practicability of the Pavey bill with a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, Warden Dunphy said: "As matters stand now, even, I am scarcely able to keep all the people committed to the workhouse busy. The number increases year by year. I have been connected with this institution since it was started, and I know several persons who have made the workhouse their home for thirty years or more. We lose sight of some of them for a time, but we invariably find out that they have drifted into some other city institution connected with the Charities and Correction Department. They all come back here in time.

"I do not know what I should do with these people if the Pavey law is passed, and particularly if the cumulative sentence law goes into effect with it. We should have a lot of old rounders saddled on us for an indefinite term, and we should be compelled to build a new workhouse inside of a month. To be sure, the Pavey bill leaves it optional with the Charity Commissioner to utilize the help under control of the Correction Commissioner, but it appears to me that this amendment nullifies the entire bill. It would leave matters substantially as they are now. The Charity Commissioner would, I think, be only too glad to take advantage of this option. For certain kinds of labor he would be obliged to do so. Then, where does the benefit come in?

"Police Justices send destitute men and women over here without regard for the accommodations we have for them, or the work that we can find for them to do. We are obliged to find work for them in the other institutions, and the transfer of services is made with no cost to the city. In fact, the hospitals and all the other institutions make requisitions on us in advance for help. I do not see how the work could be managed by hired help, except at great cost. No doubt people could be employed to do the work. It is simply a question of price and the length of time you could keep hired help at work. I think such labor must be compulsory. Experiments have been made with hired help at some of the city institutions, and they have not proved satisfactory. Men and women engaged to do the work now assigned to inmates of the workhouse would move along steadily enough for a month or so until they drew their salaries. Then, away they would go, spend all their earnings in drink, and turn up a week or two later as inmates of the workhouse. I am not speaking of isolated instances, but of hundreds of cases that have come under my personal observation.

"The talk of contamination from the association of workhouse people with men and women committed to the almshouse and the hospitals is all nonsense. They are all of the same class. They rotate from one institution to the other with a regularity that would be surprising to anybody not familiar with the routine. I have every regard for the good-hearted ladies who come over here from time to time to talk with the inmates of the workhouse and the almshouse. They listen to the stories told them by people confined there, and they go away convinced that a great injustice is done somewhere or other. But the almshouse people would not dare tell me the same stories. I know their records. We send people from the workhouse to the almshouse only when a physician declares them unfit for labor required from people committed to the workhouse. When they are sent to the almshouse they meet exactly the same class of people, and generally the same people, that they have been accustomed to associating with all their lives. There is no moral contamination about it.

"I do not see how it would be possible, even under the Pavey bill, to separate the workhouse patients from the almshouse and charity hospital patients. Any attempt to do so would, in my opinion, result in no end of confusion. The experiment would be a costly one to the city, and I cannot see that it would result in any practical reform. We have people at work all the time in the various hospitals under the control of the department, but they are under the supervision of keepers, and do not interfere in any way with the work of the nurses, who have charge of the patients. They do the rough work that nurses could not be expected to do. For instance, we have to-day 162 men and 108 women employed on Randall's Island. They do not mingle with the children or the idiots sent there for care, but the work they are sent to do must be done, and it would cost the city a great deal of money to get it through by contract or outside labor. I do not think, in the first place, that the Pavey bill is practicable, because of the increased expense, and in the second place it would not accomplish the reforms aimed at by the people who support it."

Warden Dunphy's sister is in charge of the institutions on Randall's Island, where destitute children are sent for care and correction. She has already gone on record as opposed to workhouse help, not only in an address before the State Charities Aid Association, but in a letter to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in which her opinion was given concerning the reforms suggested in the Pavey bill.

Mrs. Dunphy does not hesitate to express her conviction that the association with workhouse and penitentiary help, however remote, is bad for the children; but she admits, at the same time, the extreme difficulty in procuring outside help to do the same work. People employed for this sort of labor seldom remain more than a month or two. Mrs. Dunphy expressed the opinion yesterday that it might be possible in time to obtain an adequate supply of hired help to do the rough work that the workhouse people now do, but the process would necessarily be slow and at a large increase of expense.

The people in charge of the insane on Wards Island are practically out of it. If Senator O'Connor's bill goes through and the insane are placed entirely in charge of the State, the Pavey bill will have no interest for them one way or the other. If Senator O'Connor's bill fails, and the Pavey bill posses, the city insane would remain in charge of the Commissioner of Charities, and matters would run along there substantially as they do now.

In speaking of the matter yesterday, Dr. A. E. McDonald said: "We are practically out of it, and are watching the other fellows settle the fight between themselves. So far as Ward's island is concerned, this problem was settled some years ago. We are not dependent upon workhouse help for anything. All our work that used to be done by workhouse people is now handled by our insane patients. The cost is only a trifle more than it was under the old system, and it is infinitely more beneficial to the city and to the patients. The workhouse help was slipshod to an indescribable degree. It took three men to do one man's work. The people confined there are constantly shifting, and have no interest in doing anything well. We found them a nuisance. With our own patients it is different. They are sent to us for longer terms, and there is an incentive for them to do better work.

"So far as the Pavey bill dividing the Department of Charities and Correction is concerned, it seems to me entirely feasible. But it cannot be accomplished in a day. The change of system will cost money, and will take some time to bring about. But I am convinced that it will ultimately prove as beneficial to the other city institutions as it has to those on Ward's Island.

"There is no necessity for keeping the workhouse people unemployed. For instance, take the washing for the Metropolitan, the City, and Bellevue Hospitals. Instead of sending fifty women from the workhouse to these places to do the washing send the washing from the hospitals to be done in the workhouse. There would be no ground for complaints of contamination then. I regard it, personally, as extremely undesirable for the workhouse help to be scattered here and there through the different city institutions to do manual labor simply because employment must be found for them. We worked out the problem ourselves on Ward's Island. The other city institutions may do the same thing if they want to do it. There is no use trying to do anything unless you want to do it."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Samuel Hassell.

Dr. Samuel Hassell died at his residence, 112 West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday morning, of grip. He was seventy-five years old. Dr. Hassell was born in Birmingham, England, and came to America with his parents when twelve years old. He entered into a long and successful dental career in 1848. He occupied a prominent position in the Catholic world, being a member of many of its societies. He leaves a widow and nine children. The burial will be Monday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George M. Van Nort, ex-Commissioner of Public Works of this city, died at his home in Nyack Thursday night of paralysis. He was born in Newburg in 1830. When twenty-five years old he came to New-York and became a clerk of the Board of Commissioners that laid out Central Park. He was Commissioner of Public Works for several years, and for a time President of the Forty-second Street and St. Nicholas Railroad.

—John H. Connor, Assistant Superintendent of the Massachusetts Temperance Home, at Lynn, died suddenly yesterday from a disease of the throat. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, fifty-eight years ago, and when a young man was prominent in amateur theatricals, and later with companies on English circuits. His first American engagement was with Booth and Barrett, and his last was with Maud Banks.

—James H. Kidder died at his home, 64 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Watertown, Mass., sixty-seven years ago, and was a member of the shipping firm of Samuel G. Read & Co. of Boston and New-York. He was for the last five years a special agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. He leaves a wife and one daughter. He had lived in Brooklyn for forty years.

—Prentiss White died at his home, 18 Ormond Place, Brooklyn, Thursday night. He was born in Parkins ville, Vt., in 1815, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years, forty of which he was engaged in the manufacture of sashes, doors, and blinds. He was a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites and the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. He leaves a wife and three children.

—Charles H. Paret, an old employe in the Quarantine Department, died yesterday, aged sixty years. He was appointed in 1872 by Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel. He served through the war in the Ninth New-York Volunteers, Hawkins Zouaves.

—Thomas Darras, son of a wealthy steamboat owner of St. Louis, Mo., died at San Antonio, Texas, Thursday of consumption. He was a very eccentric man throughout life, and spent about $1,000 a month at gaming tables.

Health and Quarantine Inquiries.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the Quarantine and Health Departments of this city will begin its sessions to-day at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Senator Higgins will direct the investigation of the Health Department and Senator Kilburn will have charge of the Quarantine inquiry. Both inquiries will probably be carried on together.

COMING EVENTS.

—Reunion and banquet of lecturers and local Superintendents of the "Course of Free Lectures to the People," Windsor Hotel, to-night, 7 o'clock

—Dr. Wallace Wood's lecture on "Muscular Beauty," University of the City of New-York, Washington Square, to-day, 11 A. M.

—Prof. Bickmore's lecture on "Digestion and Respiration," American Museum of Natural History, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—New-York State Bankers' Association, Group No. 7, Murray Hill Hotel, to-day, 1:30 P. M.

—Jefferson Club reception and entertainment, Clubhouse, this evening, 9 o'clock.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT promptly cures if faithfully administered.—Advertisement.

Winter lingering in the lap of Spring.

A store that sells many kinds of things and many of each kind, can sell 'em cheaper of course. It costs less to buy by the thousand than by the hundred, and rent and other expenses are less for a department than a store.

This explains our $3 derby, $5 dress-suit case, $5 patent-leather shoe, $2.75 soft hat, 50-cent neckties (which, by the way, are exceedingly pretty) light overcoats at a third or a half less than tailors' prices.

We want more business—that accounts for our selling short-trouser boys' clothes, hats, shoes, furnishings, at cost.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

REDFERN

Court Dressmaker.

MR. REDFERN, HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM HIS VARIOUS EUROPEAN HOUSES, IS SHOWING HIS LATEST NOVELTIES, WHICH CAN BE REPRODUCED AT LOWER PRICES THAN HE HAS YET FOUND POSSIBLE SINCE OPENING HIS NEW-YORK ESTABLISHMENT, OWING TO THE GREAT REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF.

210 Fifth Ave., New-York.

32 Pages

THE SUNDAY TIMES

The best is what you want, and the best Sunday newspaper published is THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Old readers of The Times know this, and hosts of new readers are fast finding it out. In its columns appears all the news of the world, the splendid departments for which The Times has long been famous; selections from the best literature of the day, and reviews of the latest and most important books. In addition to these attractions to-morrow's Times will contain an unusually large number of strikingly interesting special articles. The headlines of a few of them are given below:

32 Great Pages To-morrow

Two Democratic Clubs.

History of organizations famous in political and social life. Manhattan and the Democratic. Distinctive features of each. Prominent men who are interested in them. Both have Fifth Avenue homes.

The Servant Question.

Review of the interesting discussion of this problem. Very diverse views expressed. Importance of training schools generally conceded. Schools that are already established doing excellent work.

Paris Art and Politics.

A parliamentary kitchen quite devoid of public interest. Auguste Vacquerie's model life. Dramas of the German literary mecca and Maurice Boniface's saucy farce of life above stairs.

Island of the Knights.

Malta, rich with the memories of many centuries. Calypso's grotto in modern days. A glimpse of the place made famous by the Knights of St. John and their many brave deeds.

Willet's Point Museum.

Battle machines and war relics that are full of interest. Torpedo that looks like a coffin. A Japanese sword, to test the sharpness of which "two human bodies were cut asunder."

Deceived with a Divining Rod.

How one of them misled a guileless young New-Yorker. Did it with a little peach stick. The limb was green and—but the young man will never again put faith in a native. A lawsuit.

For Our German Readers.

A review of the important incidents in the life of the Beethoven Maennerchor, which has had a continuous existence of more than fifty years, together with a list of the singers making up its mammoth and efficient chorus, and with the portraits of some prominent members. Its plans for the near future.

An Active Charity.

An interesting article concerning the methods in vogue in that active charitable institution, the Beth-El Society of Personal Service. Who the women are who devote themselves to the cause and how the society was called into life and how it is maintained. Its system of caring for the poor and how many girls are given a useful training.

In the World of Art.

The exhibitions of the week and general art gossip. Manet, the realistic Frenchman. Early struggles of the late James H. Beard. Women's portraits in Paris. Whistler again in hot water. The dramatic and musical departments will, as usual, contain careful reviews of the week's happenings.

This Country's Cattle.

Completion of a census by the Government. Wonderful growth of the industry. Marked decrease in the value of horses. No mules in New-England. Last Winter a severe one.

A Saving Industry.

Worn-out rubber boots melted and mixed with new gum. Come by carloads from Chicago. Manufacturers do not care to have this trick of the trade made known. Hybrid rubber makes good hose.

Ireland's Patron Saint.

Uncertainty as to the birthplace of the venerated St. Patrick. His family one of distinction. What monastic and popular legends tell of his life. His bell and its shrine. Conversion of Druids.

Selinus's Seven Temples.

Gigantic and awe-inspiring ruins impressively described. The Madiuni's sluggish current. Trees similar to the unearthly shapes that accosted Dante in the twilight of the underworld.

The Great West Side.

To-morrow's Times will contain another article about the great West Side; its many advantages as a place of residence, and the possibilities for judicious investment in real estate.

The Woman's Page

will have a timely article about the plans of Barnard College; what its new course in political science will offer; how it co-operates with Columbia; details of the interchange, and a brief outline of the course; an interesting talk with Dean Smith.

Latest of the Year's Books.

Among the book notices Spring novels will lead. One is by Florence Warden, and another is a Japanese romance, with the alluring title, "Miss Cherry Blossom of Tokyo." A new translation of a famous tale, Meinhold's "Amber Witch," is noticed, while other authors represented are Anthony Hope, Lucy C. Lillie, and Leon de Tinseau. Following these will be a notice of a striking book on the opium habit, "Dr. Judas," by William R. Cobbe, which is based on personal experience with the drug. Then will come a review of Mr. Rockhill's new volume on Tibet, an elaborate publication received from the Smithsonian Institution. The Rev. Dr. Hepworth has a new book showing Adirondack life and some other interesting things, which also is noticed, with two or three others, all issued very recently. It should be borne in mind that THE TIMES reviews books with great promptness—while the books are young and alive.

The fourth installment of Anthony Hope's entertaining story

The Lady of the Pool

will appear in The Sunday Times.

Don't Miss It.

It will be a Great Paper.

32 Pages.

Buy To-morrow's Times

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES. Broadway, cor. 31st St., and 3d Av. and 123d St.

BROOKLYN STORES. Broadway and Bedford Av. Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. Atlantic and Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhattan Avs.

The sale of Gentlemen's Spring Overcoats and Suits at $15—reduced from $20, $22, $25, and $30—has captured the economical man.

The economical woman is alive to bargains, too, and she is very much in evidence these days around the tables which hold those $3.50 Children's Suits — originally marked from $6 to $12.

But in the Umbrella Dept.—that's where the crowd is. No wonder when we're selling an *All Silk, Paragon Frame, Natural Stick Umbrella*, with a silk case, for *$1.50.* You never saw its equal for less than $3.

Do you know our 50-cent Neckwear?

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia College and Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known writer on taxation, will debate "The Single Tax as a Social Reform," at a public meeting in Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock.

—Edward W. Bender, a salesman connected with the Arkell Publishing Company, has disappeared from his home, 321 Bleecker Street. His wife reported his disappearance to the police yesterday, and asked them to help her find him.

—A jury in Coroner O'Meagher's court yesterday, found that Mrs. Christina Schultz, of 415 West Forty-seventh Street, was not responsible for the death of Mrs. Nellie Partridge of 418 West Forty-seventh Street.

—Richard Strause, thirty-five years old, of 86 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, fell down the elevator shaft, at 359 Broadway, this city, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and was instantly killed.

—Miss Elizabeth Babbitt of India will be present and speak to-day at the Noon Prayer Meeting, 113 Fulton Street.

Brooklyn.

—Horan E. Webster of 369 Eleventh Street, a motorman employed by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, arrested on the charge of operating his car at a rate of speed greater than allowed by law, pleaded not guilty before Justice Walsh yesterday. He was held for trial.

—The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday presented indictments against Charles Baldwin, Patrick Higgins, James Kelly, Annie Knox, John Skelly, Edward Maley, James Moran, and Daniel O'Connor for interfering with trolley cars during the recent strike They pleaded not guilty.

—Edward P. Mahoney, the motorman who ran into the coal cart driven by Henry Havemeyer, who was thrown under the car and killed, was yesterday indicted for manslaughter in the second degree. He pleaded not guilty.

—The Coroner's jury in the case of Antonio Dalschuck, the sailor who was killed by a trolley car on Hamilton Avenue on Tuesday, rendered a verdict censuring the railroad company for not providing proper fenders.

—Fire Commissioner Wurster yesterday opened the single bid sent in for a water tower. It was from the Champion Water Tower Company of Chicago, and the price was $5,250.

Long Island.

—It is reported in College Point that a ferry is to be established between that place and some convenient point on the Westchester shore.

—The Democratic Convention for Flushing has been set down for next Thursday. The primaries will be held on Tuesday night.

—Charles Hayes's country place, at Bayport, has been sold to J. Wood of Brooklyn.

Yonkers.

—The First National Bank makes the following report of its condition: Resources and liabilities, $1,380,548.72; loans and discounts, $809,261.44; reserve fund, $302,270.10, $83,198.55 of which is in the bank. The individual deposits subject to check are $826,-969.87; undivided profits, $9,753.57; surplus fund, $75,000.

—Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President of the Woman's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn, will address the Civic League of the Woman's Institute this morning. An invitation is extended to all who are interested in the subject of public health to attend this lecture, which will be free.

—The Women's Missionary Society of the Westminster Presbyterian Church celebrated its seventeenth anniversary on Thursday evening with a meeting in the church, in which the Young People's Association joined. Mrs. A. O. Kirkwood, President, presided.

—A meeting in the interest of Hampton Institute was held last evening in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. H. B. Turner, Chaplain, gave a stereopticon lecture, presenting the work of the Hampton School and its results in the South and West.

—The total resources and liabilities of the Citizens' Bank are $880,580.31; loans and discounts, $476,850.07; reserve fund, $172,-365.30, $30,746 of which is in the bank; individual deposits subject to check, $537,-242.45; undivided profits, $14,872.44; surplus fund, $85,000.

—The Jenkins Medical Society met on Thursday evening at the home of Dr. A. C. Benedict and there was a full attendance. Dr. Curry read a paper on seplicaemia, and Dr. G. H. Fox exhibited some stereopticon views of skin diseases.

—The Woman's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association gave an enjoyable tea on Thursday evening. There were music and many agreeable features in the entertainment. The net pecuniary result was about $75.

—C. B. Lockwood of this city has been appointed a member of the Road Book Committee by Isaac B. Potter, Chief Consul of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen.

—There was a contest at shooting clay pigeons on Valentine's Hill Thursday afternoon between Herman Wendt and Oscar Austin. Wendt broke 16 out of 25 and Austin 10 out of 20.

—The last reading of George D. Mackay in the course of ten on the "Life of Jesus Christ" was given at the Monastery Thursday evening.

—James Muir has been granted a certificate of competency to do plumbing work in Yonkers by the Board of Plumbing Inspection.

—The total amount of city taxes received up to date is $36,027.89.

Westchester County.

—The Republicans of Ossining, on Thursday night, made the following nominations: For Justice of the Peace, Thomas Leary; Assessor William F. Mezzer; Collector, Alonzo S. McNeal; Overseers of the Poor, Elmer E. Davis and Leander H. Sniffin; Excise Commissioner, Theodore C. Sherwood; Highway Commissioner, Edgar Wheeler.

—Eight conductors and motormen of the Union trolley line were arrested in Mount Vernon, charged with running the cars at a greater speed than ten miles an hour, in violation of the city ordinance. They were discharged upon making a satisfactory agreement not to violate the ordinance again.

—John Daly has been committed for the action of the Grand Jury for swindling people of Mount Vernon by soliciting orders for a dozen photographs for $1, and, after collecting 50 cents on account, failing to deliver the photographs. He admitted his guilt.

—The March term of the Circuit Court finished its work yesterday afternoon. The Court of Oyer and Terminer will begin Monday, with Justice Dykman presiding.

New-Jersey.

—The women of Orange, N. J., will issue April 3 an extra edition of The Orange Chronicle for the benefit of the Orange Free Library. The preparations for this edition are on an extensive scale, and it is expected that this sample of women's work will be unique.

Saturday
March 16-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ROBINSON CONFESSED IT

To a Deputy Sheriff He Admitted Shooting at Montgomery Gibbs.

COMPANION FIRED THE FATAL SHOT

The Sheriff Testifies to a Statement Made to Him by Clarence Robinson When in Jail—A Dog to be a Witness.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Deputy Sheriff Abrams, to whom Clarence Robinson made a confession concerning the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, was on the stand to-day. In no essential point did the evidence vary from that given by Snyder, the friend of the Robinsons, who betrayed them in court yesterday.

Sadie and Clarence Robinson, the two prisoners, who have hitherto appeared indifferent and at ease in court, looked at times to-day anxious and worried. That they realize the evidence against them is almost overwhelming is shown in their demeanor.

The courtroom, as it has been since the trial began, was crowded to the doors.

Abrams first told of going to the Cleveland jail Oct. 15, 1894. He said:

"I opened the cell door and said to Robinson, 'Are you now willing to make a statement?' He replied that he was, and I got a table and chair, sat down, and got ready to write.

"He said that he and Sadie were in Buffalo in April, 1894; were without money, and they decided to go out to rob somebody. On that occasion—the night Gibbs was killed—Sadie wore a blue suit of men's clothes.

"'We started up Delaware Avenue that night,' said Clarence. 'We both had guns, and we carried them in our coat pockets. We attempted to "hold up" two or three people, but they didn't look right. Then we met the big man, and I said: "Here's a swell guy."

"'Don't touch him; he's too big,' said Sadie.

"'I am going to,' I said, and then I showed my revolver, and told him to throw up his hands. He had a cane or an umbrella. He struck at me, and caught my wrist. He got me down, and was getting the best of me when I fired. The first shot went wild. Then he got me almost down, and I sent the second shot through his arm. Then Sadie sent the bullet through his head. If I had fired that bullet he would have fallen on his back, but he fell forward, and rolled from my shoulder to his back.

"'Then I started to go through his pockets, but Sadie saw some figures, and said: "Come on; we must get out of here." We ran between two houses, back to Bryant Street. Then we came back, and saw a crowd and a wagon and some people putting a man into it.'

"The next morning they borrowed a nickel and bought a paper, and for the first time found out the name of the man they had shot and the fact that he was dead. Then they pawned some things, and Sadie was sent to Cleveland, while Clarence worked his way to Dunkirk."

Abrams told of Robinson crying bitterly after the confession, saying he wouldn't mind if he could save Sadie.

Dudley Abbey, formerly a Deputy Sheriff of Cleveland, corroborated the story told by Witness Abrams. He testified that after Sadie's confession was published in Buffalo he took a paper containing it to Clarence. The latter read it over carefully and then said: "That's a lie, I'll tell you how it was done."

Clarence then related the story of the murder, which did not differ materially from his confession.

The witness said that Clarence showed him how the shooting was done, using him as the man he stopped.

"Can you show the jury?"

"Yes."

Mr. Abbey stepped down in front of the jurors, where he met Assistant District Attorney Quackenbush, who held a revolver in his hand.

In a second the men clinched, Abbey grasping Mr. Quackenbush's hand and forcing him nearly to his knees. The Attorney's revolver was in range of Abbey's shoulder.

It was a thrilling picture—this bit of acting—and those present gazed breathlessly at the striking tableau, conjuring up the fearful picture of Montgomery Gibbs struggling for his life on that dark and foggy night in Delaware Avenue nearly a year ago.

Abbey stepped back in the box, and Mr. Quackenbush wanted to know why Robinson had told this to him.

"He told me this," said Abbey, "because he said he wanted to protect himself and would not hang unless Sadie went with him."

District Attorney Kenefick will bring forward a surprising witness before the trial is ended. The witness will be a little dog, supposed to have been owned by the Robinsons. Two days after the murder the dog was found wandering on the streets and was picked up by a lady and taken home. This dog, Foxey, is now at Police Headquarters and will be brought into court to see if he recognizes the prisoners. If he does, he will be used as a link in the evidence.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MAIL ORDERS

Belize, Bluefields, and Bocas Del Toro Will Be Served April 1.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Post Office Department has instructed the Postmaster at Mobile, Ala., to dispatch on April 1 mails addressed to the Central American Post Offices of Belize, Bluefields, and Bocas del Toro by vessels sailing from Mobile for the places named. These mails will contain only articles addressed for delivery at those places.

The dispatches from Mobile will be in addition to those from New-Orleans, La., for the same places, which will continue as at present. The reason for adding Mobile is because most of the vessels now use Mobile as a home port instead of New-Orleans.

The sailing dates will be announced in the monthly foreign steamship schedule, and articles destined for those ports will be addressed to the two named cities which offer quicker transportation.

A Gift to a Flushing Church.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 15.—St. George's Episcopal Church was to-day presented with a business block valued at $30,000 by William H. Ewbank, one of the oldest members of the church, he to retain the use of the building during his life.

The property is at Main and Amity Streets. The Trinity Church Corporation a number of years ago presented to St. George's two lots, which are to-day valued at $80,000.

Fire Drove Out Nine Families.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 15.—An incendiary fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this morning in the basement of a big tenement at 60 Madison Street. There are nine families in the house.

They escaped without waiting to save anything, several of the frightened mothers not even taking time to dress their children. The flames were quickly extinguished.

For Trying to Shoot P. J. Gleason.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 15.—John Griffin, the electric-motor man, who, a few weeks ago, tried to shoot ex-Mayor Gleason, was arrested to-day, having been indicted on a charge of assault in the first degree by the Queens County Grand Jury. He secured bail.

An Escaped Lunatic Caught.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15.—R. J. Ryan, an insane patient, escaped from the Hudson River State Hospital, in this city, yesterday, and was captured at Rhinecliff stealing lights from the signal posts on the Hudson River Railroad. He was brought back to the asylum this morning.

Vermont's Republican Committeeman.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 15.—The State Republican Committee has selected Col. George W. Childs of St. Albans as the member of the National Republican Committee for Vermont, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Mason S. Colburn.

CONGRATULATE EACH OTHER

BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC ON AMICABLE TERMS.

Officials Saying Pleasant Things Over the Peaceful Settlement of the Missiones Boundary Question.

President Cleveland's decision in the Missiones boundary arbitration between Brazil and the Argentine Republic has been the occasion of an exchange of congratulations between the officials of the two republics, not so much on the issue of the dispute, about which, of course, the Argentine Republic could not be expected to rejoice very heartily, but because the peaceful settlement of a long-standing difference constitutes a brilliant triumph for the principle of arbitration. Some of the public expressions concerning this important international precedent are here appended.

Telegram from the Argentine Minister of Brazil to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country:

Petropolis, Feb. 7.

To His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Accept my thanks for your telegram. I regard the question under arbitration, which has just been decided, as a triumph of both our nations, which, equally strong, patriotic, and virile, have sought on the ground of right and justice a noble solution of controversies which can never be definitively settled by the transitory and ephemeral right of force. This high example given to the sister nations of America by the two countries which in civilization and power stand at the head of the South American Continent will in the future bear its fruit as an honorable international precedent.

This long-standing controversy being ended, nothing can impede the union every day closer of our peoples, called to great and prosperous destinies. I know the sentiments of your Excellency in this regard, as your Excellency knows mine, and, relying on them, I return the cordial pressure of the hand extended to me, and repeat the expression of my sincere friendship.

GARCIA MERON, Argentine Minister.

Telegram of President Moraes to the President of the Argentine Republic. (Date of Feb. 12:)

"A great popular meeting, attended by the Argentine Minister, congratulates the two friendly nations on the peaceful solution of the long-standing question of the Missiones. Accept my own congratulations for such happy event, and receive my affectionate salutations."

Telegram in reply to the above from the President of the Argentine Republic to the President of Brazil:

"The friendly demonstrations of the Brazilian people toward our own, of which your Excellency is so kind as to give me notice, are cordially responded to by the latter. Both peoples have the honor of showing to the world a practical application of the principle of international arbitration, and the Argentine nation, although not favored in decision of the high judge to whom the solution of the ancient controversy was intrusted, congratulates itself on the disappearance of the only possible cause of dissension with its former ally, with which its constant desire is to bind closer its relations with the ties of friendship and common interest. Please accept the expression of my sentiments of affection and high consideration."

Speech of the Argentine Minister in Rio de Janeiro at a public meeting in that city held to celebrate the decision of the Missiones question by President Cleveland:

"Sirs: You have desired my presence at this manifestation of patriotic rejoicing to hear from my lips the frank expression of our friendship for your country, as the representative of a sister nation, which has contended tenaciously and nobly, on the ground of elevated discussion, for that which it believed to be its right. I have not refused my presence, and you see me here with unclouded brow and tranquil spirit, because I do not find in the award, which has been favorable to this great and generous nation, anything offensive to mine, anything which diminishes its historical prestige, anything which draws a line between conquered and conquerors, anything, finally, but a victory of reason, the triumph of peace, a noble proof of brotherhood and international harmony. The debate concerning our mutual claim to the territory which has been the subject of our historic contention had been exhausted, and it seemed that the only way left open to settle the controversy was that of war.

Ah! there is nothing easier than to hurl the masses into that awful way, when before their eyes is shown the image of a dismembered country and above their heads is unfolded, the banner which is the symbol of its honor. A single spark is enough to light that flame of patriotism which runs through a nation with the rapidity of a conflagration in the forest. A single moment of folly, the madness of a passing fever, the momentary vertigo of a hasty ambition, are often enough to let loose upon the world all the horrors of human slaughter; enough to sow in the generations to come the seeds of race hatreds; enough to arouse the greed of conquest, to wake up vengeance from its sleep, and poison the life of the vanquished; enough to stamp an entire race with the bitter stigma of defeat, which, like the blood stains on the hands of Lady Macbeth, not all the waters of the ocean can wash out from the conscience of the people.

We had reached the edge of the abyss, and with an instinctive movement have both recoiled, resisting the noxious attraction of unreflecting passion. We have evoked our mutual traditions of glory, all the bonds which have united us in the past and shall bind us in the future; we have contemplated all the treasures of our youthful strength, all the conquests of civilizing liberty, of social order, and respect for justice, which might be withered or lost in an evil moment; we have meditated on the vanity of force, on the instability of all that is built upon it, on the uncertainty of armed oppression; on "the resurrection which is the right of justice"; we have joined hands as becomes old comrades in danger and in glory, and have referred our dispute to the arbitration of an eminent citizen, of a Democrat, the purity of whose intentions is above suspicion, and about whom are grouped, prosperous and happy, sixty millions of freemen.

What a grand example, Sirs, is given to America and all mankind by two youthful nations still engaged in their struggle to solve the problem of their political organization! How great a step has been taken toward the ideal justice of the future, toward the betterment of the moral and intellectual condition of the people! How glorious a victory for civilization and peace is this whose laurels no bloodshed stains, this triumph which guarantees the friendship of our countries and pushes them onward to the conquest of the future!

Sirs, this is a critical moment in our history, and we have grave responsibilities to face. A transformation is preparing, and its signs, already too clear, are preoccupying the thoughtful. Political transformation, economical transformation, social transformation. And who can foresee the direction that the human currents will take, which now are boiling like the waters of a torrent coursing through stormy channels, in the day when they shall break through their dikes and seek their level? Who has not a secret intuition of the providential mission reserved to America in the confusion of future events? Who cannot foresee that our broad and fair continent may be destined, as a new land of promise for human effort and sacrifice, to receive the survivors of the old civilizations gone down in shipwreck, devoured by militarism, corroded by anarchical conspiracy, poisoned by the hatreds of class, race, and nations?

Let us, then, look to the future and close up our ranks. Let our hands, to-day closely clasped—on the day following the decision of President Cleveland—never be unclasped; so that together we may face the vicissitudes of our destiny and struggle together for the well-being of the present generation and of all those who may come to seek in our lands a free and generous home, where a brother is received as a messenger from heaven. Long live the President of Brazil and long live the sister nations, Brazil and the Argentine Republic!

Butterick & Elliman Suspend.

Butterick & Elliman, brokers at 18 Wall Street, suspended business yesterday. The firm dealt mainly in bonds, in which sales had been small lately. Expenses were so much larger than receipts that the firm decided to suspend. It had been in existence nineteen years, and the members belonged to the Stock Exchange. Liabilities are so small that the firm can resume at any time should it seem desirable to do so.

Clarence McKim Resumes.

Clarence McKim, the stock operator of 52 Broadway, who failed last Monday, settled in full with his creditors yesterday. He forwarded their releases, with an application for reinstatement, to the Stock Exchange in the afternoon. He will resume business at once.

Daniels Takes Charge.

John Daniels, who was appointed janitor of the new Criminal Court Building, took charge yesterday.

HILL TO THE DEMOCRACY

The Senator Speaks Before the Mills Club in Albany.

DISCUSSES THE MONEY QUESTION

Vigorous Denunciatson of the Course of the Legislature—Words of Great Encouragement to His Party.

ALBANY, March 15.—The Mills Club of this city, an organization composed of local Democratic speakers in political campaigns, gave a dinner at the Fort Orange Club to-night, to commemorate the birthday of Andrew Jackson. The only set speech was delivered by Senator Hill, in response to the toast, "Jackson."

In the course of his address Mr. Hill referred to the financial question, and in this connection, said:

"Jackson was the conspicuous champion of hard money, the gold and silver coined money of the Constitution, and was relentless in his opposition to any other pretended legal-tender money.

"He believes, as the Democratic Party then believed and still believes, that the Government has no constitutional right to make anything except gold and silver legal tender for the payment of debts. Nothing else can be money. There may be paper currency, used for convenience and used by common consent, redeemable in coin, but that is not the money intended by the Constitution.

"The Democratic position is that the greenback currency is a debt against the Government and should be gradually redeemed, paid off, and eliminated. The greenback has no intrinsic value, it has not been coined by the Government; is a debt, and a debt cannot itself be a legal tender for the payment of another debt. These are elementary principles about which there should be no substantial disputes, especially among Democrats.

"There are those, however, professing our faith, in some portions of the country, who need to be reminded that the Democratic Party is not a greenback party—a paper-money party—and never has been, but, on the contrary, especially since Jackson's time, has been a consistent hard-money party, a bimetallic party, the party favoring constitutional money and no other.

"Those Democrats who are resisting the redemption and retirement of greenbacks seem to have obtained the idea in some way that the maintenance of such currency is Democratic policy. Never was there a greater mistake. Greenbacks were of Republican invention, the outgrowth of Republican policy, their legal quality defended by Republican Judges alone, and if continued at all it should be through Republican maintenance.

"Senator Sherman of Ohio in a recent debate in the United States Senate, when stoutly pressed, finally declared his opposition to the retirement of the greenback currency, and yet in spite of this announcement of Republican policy some Democrats, unmindful of our party traditions and interests, seem desirous of following in his footsteps.

"If the money question is to be the issue of the future—as some of the signs of the times indicate—it is evident that the campaign of education along Democratic lines should be begun at once. There ought not to be any mistake or misconception in regard to the true position. The Democratic Party does not believe in gold monometallism on the one hand, nor in silver monometallism on the other, but in bimetallism, the free bimetallic coinage—aside from ratio—provided for by the Coinage act of 1872.

"This safe, sound, and conservative position is in accordance with our traditions, the utterances of our leading public men for three-quarters of a century, and with the provisions of our national platforms. We have not surrendered it, we have not surrendered it, we must not be coaxed away from it, we must not be driven from it. We can safely stand upon it in every part of the country. Extreme silver men, whose local, pecuniary, or personal interests may dictate some other course, no matter how influential they may become in our party councils, should not be permitted to swing us from our safe moorings.

"The party and the country were solemnly committed in behalf of 'steady steps toward bimetallism' in the declaration to that effect contained in the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Bullion Purchase act of 1893, which passed a Democratic Congress and was approved by a Democratic President.

"Bimetallism, full, complete, and effectual, cannot, however, be secured 'in the twinkling of an eye.' It is a business problem and must be solved according to business principles. Existing conditions must be recognized. The Treasury must be materially strengthened, the revenues of the Government must exceed its expenditures, a reasonable degree of prosperity must prevail, provision must be made for the funding or payment and retirement of our vast volume of greenback currency amounting to over $500,000,000—these are the conditions precedent—advisable to be provided for; these are 'the safeguards of legislation' mentioned in the Chicago platform of 1892 as desirable to be enacted before bimetallism can be safely and permanently secured.

"Congress has recently taken a wise step in providing for the appointment of Commissioners to attend an international monetary conference, which it is believed will soon be called by certain foreign nations. Such conference can at least do no harm, and it may be productive of much good. Under existing conditions, it would seem that the surest road to bimetallism is by the international route."

Speaking of State issues, Mr. Hill condemned in the severest terms the partisan course of the Legislature of 1895, which, he said, was unprecedented in its nature and violation of fairness and decency. Speaking of the wholesale removals of Democrats whose official terms have not expired, he asked:

"What would be said if our National Administration should retaliate and immediately remove every Republican Postmaster in office in New-York State to-day, regardless of the new rule and regardless of the non-expiration of their terms? Would it be anything else than retributive justice?"

The Power of Removal bill, Mr. Hill said, was an indefensible measure, and he predicted that it would "return to plague its inventors." The bill for the reorganization of the New-York police courts was quite as bad. The advocacy of such measures had brought the cause of reform into disrepute and was "unworthy of honorable political warfare."

"If," said Mr. Hill, "it be the true rule that the election of a new Mayor in a city, a new Governor in a State, and a new President in the Nation, gives the successful party a right to demand every political position held under such officials regardless of terms fixed by statute and regardless of just causes of removal, then let this principle be openly confessed and declared by law, that it may hereafter be known and understood by all men."

Concluding his speech, Mr. Hill said:

"Gentlemen of the Mills Club, friends of revenue reform, Democrats all, let us not be discouraged by the present outlook. The Democratic Party has passed through darker days than these, and emerged from them stronger and more vigorous than ever before. Let us emulate the pluck, the fortitude, the courage, the true Democracy of that distinguished chieftain in whose memory we have assembled to-night.

"The President may have made mistakes, but it is not the party. There have been too many factions disputing for supremacy, but they are not the party.

"The Democratic Party consists of a majority of the American people, who believe in Democratic principles of Government, who care little for offices and patronage, but desire honest administration and good government everywhere; who favor State rights; who believe in legislation to subserve the greatest good for the greatest number, and not to advance the interests of a few at the expense of the many; who do not believe in governmental partnership with private interests, but believe in public taxation for public purposes only, and are opposed to the raising of any more revenues or the imposition of any more taxes than are actually needed for the legitimate purposes of the nation; who favor equal taxation; who desire the greatest liberty for the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare; who are opposed to all unjust sumptuary laws which needlessly interfere with the habits and customs of the people; who are opposed to Federal election laws and force bills, to plutocracy, and to class distinctions, and to a paternal government; who are in favor of money of intrinsic value, the money of our fathers, the coined money of the Constitution; who desire to have legislation, national and State, framed upon consistent principles applicable to all political parties alike; who are opposed to summary removals of officials, (except for just cause, duly ascertained,) before the expiration of their terms fixed by law; who are opposed to temporary expedients, by legislation or otherwise, designed only to secure political advantage at the expense of fairness, decency, and consistency; these are the people—the plain people of the country, who constitute the Democratic Party, and this is an epitome of its cardinal doctrines.

"Such principles and such a party will survive merely temporary disasters occasioned largely by a recurring period of hard times, for which no party was really responsible.

"Let us firmly adhere to these essential principles, let us insist upon honest, competent, and trustworthy party leadership; let us harmonize conflicting interests, discontinue further factional disturbances, continue the campaign of education, encourage the efforts of a faithful democratic press, support regular nominations whenever fairly made, and organize for future victories which will surely await us if we are but true to ourselves."

FAVORS MORE PAY FOR FIREMEN

Mayor Strong Says Double the Present Compensation Would Not Be Too Much—Col. Waring Supported.

Mayor Strong came out yesterday in favor of increased pay for firemen. In speaking of Assemblyman O'Grady's reply to his letter on mandatory legislation which foisted additional expenses on this city, he said:

"I intended to except the bill increasing the pay of firemen from the mandatory legislation I referred to in my letter to Mr. O'Grady. They are on duty really twenty-four hours a day, always ready to save lives and property at the risk of their own lives. I would not care if their pay was doubled. It is different with the Park police, who only work eight hours a day."

The Mayor said that he would probably write to Mr. O'Grady again and make the exception in the case of the firemen's bill. A delegation of firemen called on the Mayor yesterday and had a talk with him about the bill.

As to the proposition that the Lexow committee should come down here and investigate various city departments, Mayor Strong said that he would favor the idea, because it had become apparent that the Commissioners of Accounts could not do the work with the money at their disposal. The Mayor formerly was of the opinion that the Commissioners of Accounts could do most of the work of investigation.

The American Labor Club recently demanded that Mayor Strong should remove Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring, on the ground that he was an enemy of organized labor. Mayor Strong sent the following letter yesterday to John Wilkins, Chairman of the club:

"The resolutions of the American Labor Club, adopted Feb. 12, 1895, together with your communication of the 8th inst., are before me, and in reply I wish to say that it is not my intention in any event at this time to remove the present Commissioner of Street Cleaning, as I believe that the public service would not be benefited by such course."

Capt. John P. Leo got a boom for appointment as Superintendent of the Building Department yesterday. A committee from the Employers and Builders' League called on the Mayor and asked him to appoint Capt. Leo to succeed Superintendent Brady. Clarence True, John R. Smith, Alexander A. Jordan, Paul P. Pugh, D. D. Lawson, and C. A. Dubois were in the delegation.

"You gentlemen evidently think Mr. Leo the right man for the place," said the Mayor. "I am inclined to think that way myself."

This encouraged the committee, but the matter is not yet settled.

Mr. Leo was a Captain in the Twenty-second Regiment, but got into a controversy with some of the officers and resigned. He was architect of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, and had a long controversy with the Armory Board about the work.

Percy McElraith has been appointed a junior assistant in the Corporation Counsel's office, at $1,500 a year, by Corporation Counsel Scott. He was appointed at the suggestion of Corporation Attorney George W. Lyon, to whose office he has been assigned. He is a Republican.

MORE CASES AGAINST OHIO DRUGGISTS

Charges Against Jobbers a New Phase of the Situation.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Cases brought by the State Dairy and Food Commission against a number of druggists for sales of articles alleged to be below standard have kept Justice Winkler busy for the last week.

Several batches of cases of the sort have been begun lately by the commission, whose local representative says that a number of additional warrants will be served in a few days.

All these cases are the result of the work undertaken some time ago under the direction of Dr. J. A. Sterritt, State Drug Inspector. So far most of the arrests have been made for sales of so-called distilled water, alleged to contain impurities; hartshorn of less than standard strength adulterated, slippery elm, &c.

The court, too, has been asked to pass on the purity of the wines sold by druggists, and two or three of the persons arrested have in turn made charges against the jobbing firms from which they bought their goods, thus introducing a new element into the situation.

Judge Smith of the Superior Court has not yet given his decision on the demurrer filed by the commission to the application of the Pre-Digested Food Company of New-York for an injunction to restrain the commission from further proceeding against druggists for selling Paskola. A suit growing out of the Paskola litigation, that of Dickore & Morgan, chemists, against the Pre-Digested Food Company for $1,800, has been settled and dismissed. Prof. Dickore was one of the chemists who were retained by the defense in the Paskola trial in Justice Tyrrell's court.

Charged with Larceny.

Harry Phillips, who recently charged Wales F. Severance, a lawyer, with extortion, was yesterday before Justice McMahon, in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of larceny. He was held for examination.

Phillips was charged with having obtained goods by presenting what purported to be a recommendation by ex-Judge Van Hoesen. He gave his note for $30.20 for the bill of goods and did not pay it when it came due, on March 10. Judge Van Hoesen, when asked about Phillips, denied having given him the recommendation.

German-Americans to Honor Bismarck

The German-Americans of New-York and vicinity are preparing to celebrate the eightieth anniversary of Prince Bismarck's birthday on a scale befitting the occasion.

A committee is arranging a "commers" to be held in the large hall of Terrace Garden on April 1 at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Gallus Thomann will deliver an oration, and ther will be music and tableaus representing scenes in Bismarck's life.

The officers of the commitee are: Chairman—George von Skal; Secretary—Hermann Schaaf; Treasurer—Constantin Witt.

Tried to Swindle Ballington Booth.

Otto Terzsellus, thirty-seven years old, of 505 Clinton Street, was held in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the charge of attempting to pass worthless checks upon Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army and ex-Alderman Arthur Heaney.

He purchased a Bible, and gave a check for $2.45 upon the Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn which proved to be worthless. A few days later he sent a check to Ballington Booth for $50. He wrote, asking that $25 be sent to him.

APPEALED TO THE MAYOR

Police Commissioners Find Fault With Civil Service Rules.

MR. ANDREWS ALONE DISSENTED

The New Commissioner Declared It Was the Fault of the Board that Vacancies Had Not Been Filled.

The obstructing members of the Police Board refused yesterday at the board meeting to take any action toward filling the 281 vacancies that exist in the police force, and strove to throw the responsibility for their action on Mayor Strong.

The first business of the board was the reading of an opinion given by Corporation Counsel Scott, in which he said that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy are entitled to a preference in non-competitive classes, but they must be examined by the Civil Service Board as to their competency before being appointed.

The Commissioners had a long argument over the following resolution introduced by President Martin:

Resolved, That the attention of his Honor the Mayor is called to the fact that at the present time 281 vacancies for patrolmen exist in the Police Department; that one of the recent amendments to the civil-service regulations provides that no department shall make a requisition on the Civil Service Supervisory Board for names to fill more than ten vacancies at any one time, and that in all cases the vacancies shall be filled at the meeting of the appointing board next after the receipt of the names certified.

The effect of these amendments will be to delay the filling of the vacancies now existing in the Police Department for a period of about five months. The limited time within which the appointments must be made after the receipt of the names from the Civil Service Board will give the appointing power upon whom rests the responsibility of making proper appointments no opportunity to investigate the character and fitness of the candidates.

The resolution was adopted. Commissioner Andrews alone voting against it.

Before Mr. Martin offered the resolution Commissioner Andrews called up his resolution of the previous meeting making requisition on the Civil Service Board for a list of candidates to fill 100 vacancies of patrolmen.

Commissioner Martin said: "I desire to say in that connection that the amendment to the civil service regulations which prohibit the board from making more than ten appointments at any one time is simply absurd. There are nearly 300 vacancies in the force now, and it will take weeks to fill these places if we are limited to ten appointments at a time."

"That is the fault of the board in not sending for a list before," responded Mr. Andrews.

"Not that altogether," said Mr. Martin. "An increase of 100 patrolmen is authorized by law. There have been quite a large number of retirements, and dismissals and deaths have added to the vacancies. I intended to add to the resolution a recommendation that the civil service regulations be modified, but I will leave that for the Mayor."

Commissioner Andrews replied: "The Mayor has doubtless carefully considered this matter. I do not think we should give his Honor any advice."

"The Mayor probably was not aware of the extra effect of the one relating to the appointments," said Commissioner Martin. "This is a matter which affects both the Police and Departments. Should any large number of vacancies occur suddenly, it would certainly be a slow way to fill them."

"We could make about eighty appointments a month, could we not?" asked Commissioner Andrews.

"Not very well," replied Mr. Martin. "It would be necessary for the Police Board to meet every day to fill these vacancies in any reasonable time."

"The board can do that," exclaimed Mr. Andrews. "There has been a delay of a year now in filling vacancies, and there should be no longer delay. We had better go ahead and fill some vacancies."

Commissioner Andrews then moved that they call on the Civil Service Board for eligibles to fill ten vacancies. His motion was voted down by the other Commissioners.

The chief clerk was directed to forward a copy of President Martin's resolution to Mayor Strong.

ANXIOUS TO GET CITY PRINTING

But Supervisor Sleicher Has Found No One to Do It for Less than Mr. Kenny Paid.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of City Record, Supervisor Sleicher read a letter from a printing house asking for a share of the city's printing.

"It is a common charge," said Mr. Sleicher, "that a favored few get the city printing."

"I have received many letters to the same effect," said Mr. Brookfield, "and I think it is time for the public to know that under this administration no one is favored, and everyone can bid."

"We have no favored few," said the Mayor. "Will those persons who want to bid do the work cheaper, Mr. Sleicher?"

"No; I have showed them the prices we are paying" Mr. Sleicher replied, "and they said they could not do the work any cheaper, but that they would be glad to get it at the same price."

This tribute to Mr. W. J. K. Kenny's management of the City Record Bureau was perhaps unintentional.

After some further talk it was agreed that when extra work is to be done that Mr. Sleicher investigate prices and see if anyone will do the work cheaper than the price now paid by the city.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

A Deficiency of Four Millions Per Month for This Year.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—For the eight and a half months of the current fiscal year ended to-day the receipts of the United States from all sources have been $223,775,901, and the expenditures $263,414,191, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of $39,637,290.

On Jan. 1 last, half of the fiscal year having expired, the excess of expenditures over receipts was $29,464,000, or at the rate of $4,900,000 per month. To date the average excess of expenditures over receipts per month is $4,663,000.

Since Jan. 1, 1895, to date, the amount of gold withdrawn from the Treasury by presenting United States notes and Treasury notes for redemption is $52,612,226, and since March 1 only $680,366.

Stabbed on the Elevated Railroad.

A patrolman on duty in Eighth Avenue was summoned to the Fifty-third Street elevated station at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a police call from an engine which had stopped with a train load of passengers.

When the policeman reached the station he found an excited crowd of people around William F. Foster of 228 West Forty-first Street, a negro, who said he had been stabbed by Thomas Cowper, twenty-one years old, of 227 West Sixty-third Street, a bell boy in the St. James Hotel. Foster was bleeding from a bad cut in the left arm above the elbow. Cowper was caught as he was trying to escape by way of a window in the waiting-room. The men had been to a party in Sixty-third Stret and had quarreled on the train.

Cowper was committed in the Yorkville Police Court in $1,000 bail for examination.

Women to Work Days Only.

The women agents on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will hereafter be allowed to work only during the day.

LECTURES ON AMERICAN HISTORY

Miss Jane Meade Welch Tells About New-York Under British Rule—Penn and Pennsylvania Her Next Subject.

Miss Jane Meade Welch gave the second of her Lenten lectures on American history yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock at Mrs. Agnes Ethel's, 80 Irving Place. The subject of her talk was "New-York Under British Rule."

Miss Welch began her talk by giving a description of the ways and means employed by the English to obtain control of the New-Netherlands. The English, she said, really had no claim on the New-Netherlands, but Clarendon obtained by very shady methods a shadow of one, and on this was based England's action. Four vessels were fitted out under the command of Richard Nicolls, and when this fleet anchored off Coney Island Nicolls demanded the surrender of the Dutch. Peter Stuyvesant had no force to send against the invaders, and he accordingly surrendered.

Now began the British rule over New-York. Richard Nicolls was appointed Governor, and by his just administration of laws from 1664 to 1667 he managed to induce the Dutch to swear allegiance to the British Crown, and finally even Peter Stuyvesant, the former Dutch Director, swore allegiance to Great Britain.

Under Gov. Nicolls laws were enacted by the Freeholders providing for equal taxation, trial by jury, religious freedom, compulsory military service, and naturalization.

Francis Lovelace succeeded Nicolls as Governor. He was the originator of the Merchants' Exchange and obtained a seal for the province. The next Governor, Edmund Andros, appointed in 1674, found that the King had granted to his friends part of the province, now called New-Jersey, which much reduced the Province of New-York in size.

Miss Welch spoke entertainingly of the sturdy friendship between the English and the Iroquois Indians, the recovery of New-York in 1683 by Anthony Cobb, and of other events preceding the Revolution. In closing, she spoke of Capt. Kidd, telling how he became a pirate and of his execution.

Among those present were Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, Mrs. Walter Cook, Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, Mrs. Gilbert Colgate, Mrs. Townsend Davis, Mrs. Seth Low, and Mrs. Heman Dyer.

Miss Welch's next lecture will be on "William Penn and the Founding of Pennsylvania." It will be delivered at 11:30 A. M. next Tuesday.

TO REFUND HIS STATE'S DEBT

GOV. OATES OF ALABAMA SAYS THAT THIS IS HIS MISSION.

He Talks About Money Matters, Presidential Possibilities, and Affairs in General Affecting the South.

Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama is at the Hoffman House in this city.

"I am here on business for my State," he said yesterday. "I want to refund the bonded indebtedness of the State at a lower rate of interest. We have outstanding about $7,500,000 in bonds, which will bear 5 per cent. after Jan. 1 next. These are ten-year bonds, and as an inducement to have them taken at a lower rate we are willing to make them forty or fifty year bonds, payable in gold. The credit of our State is so good that the bondholders do not desire to part with their bonds. The chief difficulty I find in the way of an exchange is that the oustanding bonds are so high in the market and demand such a premium it is not easy to effect an exchange.

"The extreme silver men, in our section," continued Gov. Oates, speaking of President Cleveland's second bond issue, "criticise the President for issuing bonds for gold, but the well-informed who understand the necessities of the case do not blame him. They rather blame Congress for not changing the law. I do not think the South will split on the silver question, although great differences exist both in the South and West, resulting largely from the failure to understand the financial question. While the people of the South favor silver they are not in favor of a single silver standard. That fact should not be lost sight of by those who consider the financial situation in our section."

Gov. Oates discussed the question of Presidential possibilities in 1896. "No Democrat," he said, "has been discussed. Gov. McKinley has been in Atlanta, and I think he has a great many friends among the Republicans in the South. I have not heard any Republican in the South, however, advocate ex-Speaker Reed, though some may be for him. He has never visited the South, and in that respect Mr. McKinley has the advantage. In my State, next year, I think the Republicans will run the straight State and county tickets, and the Populists will probably do the same. I do not think the two parties will unite.

"Senator Sherman has predicted that the division of the Republicans on the financial question in the next Congress will be as great as that which existed among the Democrats. If that be true some political capital may be furnished the Democrats."

Speaking of the natural resources of Alabama, Gov. Oates said the State had enough coal in its mines to supply the world for 150 years. That it is good coal, he said, was attested by the officers of the cruiser Montgomery, in which vessel it was used.

"The State keeps a geologist employed all the year," said Gov. Oates, "and he gives the reading public much valuable information about the coal lands. The State has not only an inexhaustible supply of coal, but the finest building stone and marble to be found anywhere. The State affords a great variety of soil. The southern counties, from Mobile up, comprise the pine lands, with light grayish soil, which requires the moderate use of fertilizers. A majority of the population in this section is white. Above this section comes the black belt. It not only has black soil, but the majority of its population is black. It was settled upon by large slave-holding land owners because of its rich soil.

"The negroes have made great improvement in recent years. Some have acquired property, and their children have the same school facilities as the whites. The whites pay for the education of the negroes. Of the entire voting population of 320,000 in the State, 140,000 are negroes. The negro generally does not care to vote, and stays at home, but he can vote if he chooses. One half the negroes in the rural districts do not vote. They used to vote in solid columns, but they are now satisfied that they will not be put back into slavery, and they do not care. They would rather hunt or work on election day."

"Johnson's" Professional Guests.

No kind of weather ever interferes with a professional matinée. In spite of rain and snow and hail combined, an audience of actors and actresses that filled every seat and every inch of standing room, and overflowed into the lobby, assembled at the Standard Theatre yesterday afternoon to see "Too Much Johnson."

In the boxes were Mrs. Langtry, William H. Crane, J. H. Stoddart, Alice Fischer, Kathryn Kidder, Viola Allen, Mrs. Whiffen, Rhoda Cameron, Isabel Irving, and Bessie Tyree of the Lyceum company; Cissy Fitzgerald, May Robson, and Jessie Busley. Among the well-known actors and actresses scattered through the house were Herbert Kelcey, Henry Miller, William Faversham, Effie Shannon, Isabel Evesson, Frank Burbeck, Nannette Comstock, Bijou Fernandez, Amy Busby, and E. M. Holland.

Mr. Gillette's amusing farce was never played before a more appreciate audience.

J. J. Hill on the Business Outlook.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad Company takes a hopeful view of the business situation in this country. He said yesterday:

"There is throughout the country a steady improvement in business. This I can say after careful study. Chicago workingmen out of employment are emigrating into the unsettled portions of the Northwest. The better times are here."

Will Speak on the Sunday Law.

The Rev. Dr. Cartwright, rector of St. Barnabas's Church, Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, will speak to-morrow evening on "The Sunday Law vs. Sunday Trading."

There will also be a grand choral and musical service, under the leadership of F. Hyde.

NO REPORT FROM THE JURY

Extraordinary Body Adjourns Again Until Next Monday.

JACOBS AND M'MANUS NOW COMPLAIN

They Declare Their Treatment Was Not Fair—More Liss Charges of Which They Were Not Notified, They Say.

Anticipating that the Extraordinary Grand Jury would report to the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning and present the indictments which it has been reported from time to time have been found against police officials, a large crowd gathered in the courtroom and the corridors of the Criminal Courts Building. The gathering was disappointed, however, for the Grand Jury adjourned until Monday morning without having made a report.

Justice Ingraham opened court as usual, but he had evidently been informed that the jury was not

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dividend Reductions Well Received by the Street.

EVIDENCE OF IMPROVED TEMPER

St. Paul Higher Than on Thursday—New-York Central Attacked on Its Quarterly Statement—The Coal Stocks Higher.

FRIDAY, P. M.

The stock market acted well to-day in view of the reductions in the St. Paul and New-York Central dividends. The former was announced after the close of business yesterday, and the latter shortly before 12 o'clock to-day. St. Paul opened ¼ up, and advanced another ½, to 55¾. Then it remained steady until late in the day, when it sagged back to 55¼, at which price it closed. New-York Central was selling at 94¾ when the dividend was announced, and the first sale ex dividend was at 93⅜. The quarterly statement of the company, published later, emboldened the bears, and they became pretty free sellers, with the result that the stock closed at a net loss of 1¼ points.

The manner in which the Street received the announcements of the decreased dividends bears eloquent testimony to the change in sentiment which has come over Stock Exchange circles within a few weeks. Hitherto such action on the part of the Directors of any company the stock of which is active in speculation, would have caused a sharp break, but at this season the temper of the Street is such that it is hailed with satisfaction on the ground of its conservatism.

London did very little in to-day's market, although it was inclined to sell stocks. Its offerings, however, were promptly taken, and the local buying quite offset the foreign selling. The coal stocks continued strong on the promised settlement of the difficulties in the trade. Reading was notably better, the impression being that in any readjustment of percentages it cannot be worse off than at present. New-England moved up to 34⅝, and closed at its top price, a gain of 1¼ points.

In the industrials Sugar was again the leader. After a strong opening it declined 2 points, to 98⅛, and closed at 98⅜, a net loss of 1¼ points. The fluctuations were due to manipulation by the clique in control of the speculation. Tobacco developed weakness, declining from 93 to 90, and closing only ¼ above its lowest, at a net loss of 3¾ points. The annual meeting of the company has been postponed once more, and the statement of its operations for the year are still withheld. Stock in the name of some of the prominent insiders was delivered to-day. General Electric was fairly active, and at the close was ⅜ lower than yesterday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was dull. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, four months, and 4½@6 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was dull. Rates were 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $81,283,771, and the balances were $5,285,425. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $279,937.

In London, call money was ¾@1 per cent., short and three months' bills, ⅛ per cent. lower than yesterday.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅝@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—20@25c discount. Chicago—60c premium. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 61¾ bid. There was a sale of 5,000 at 62.

The commercial price of bar silver was 61⅝ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 49¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 28 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$28,464,338
Imports of the same period	9,516,811
Net exports	$18,947,527
Net exports to date, 1894	$2,536,244
Net exports to date, 1893	28,765,258
Net exports to date, 1892	6,652,652

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific ¾
Central Pacific 1¼
New-York & New-England 1¼
Philadelphia and Reading ⅞

DECLINED.

American Sugar Ref. 1¼
American Tobacco 2¾
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western ¾
New-York Central 1⅛

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active, but was somewhat irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Iron Mountain ext. 5s 1
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s 1
N. Y., Sus. & W. Term. 1st 3
Reading gen. 4s 1
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r. 3¼
So. Pac., Ariz. 1st 1¾
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r. 1¼

DECLINED.

Canada Southern 1st 1
St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s 1
St. P. & Omaha con. 2
St. P. 1st, So. Minn. 1½
Union Pac. ext. s. f. 8s 1

Government bonds were firm. The 5s registered advanced ¼. The sales on call were $85,000 4s coupon of 1925 at 120@119⅞ and $100,000 5s coupon at 115½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	....
4s, r	111	111½
4s, c	112	113
4s, r, new	119⅞@120⅜	
4s, c, new	119⅜@120⅛	
5s, r	115½	115⅝
5s, c	115⅝	115⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 56⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 49; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 38⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 14¾; Erie, ⅛, to 8⅝, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16⅜. Declined—Union Pacific, ½, to 8⅜; Wabash preferred, ¼, to 18, and Atchison, ⅛, to 4¼. Lake Shore sold at 138½; Reading at 4¼; Illinois Central at 85½, and Kansas and Texas at 14½. British consols were steady at 104⅝ for money and 104 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £5,000. Money, 1@1¼ per cent. Spanish 4s, 78⅝. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅝ per cent. Paris advices quote 8 per cent. rentes at 103f 60c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 25c for checks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	24	24½	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	....	1,251
American Cotton Oil pf	69	70	69	70	68½	70	39
American Express	111¼	111½	111½	111¼	111	112½	100
*American Sugar Refining	99⅛	100¼	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅝	55,999
*American Sugar Refining pf	93½	93½	93⅜	93⅜	93	93½	439
*American Tobacco	93	93	90	90¼	90¼	90½	17,820
American Tobacco pf	107	107	107	107	106	107	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	3⅞	4⅛	200
Baltimore & Ohio	53½	53½	53¼	53¼	52½	53½	500
*Bay State Gas	1¾	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¾	400
Canadian Southern	48⅞	49	48⅛	49	48½	49	328
Canadian Pacific	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	400
Central Pacific	16	17	16	17	17	17½	830
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅝	125
Chicago Gas	71¼	71⅜	7—	71	70¾	71⅛	1,270
Chicago & Northwestern	89	89½	88⅝	88½	88½	88⅝	7,400
Chicago, Burlington & Qy	71⅛	71⅜	70⅜	70⅞	70⅜	70⅞	2,105
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36⅞	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	125
C., M. & St. Paul	55¼	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	19,350
C., M. & St. Paul pf	117⅜	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	130
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾	62⅝	62¾	4,010
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	23¼	23½	23	23½	23¼	23⅜	950
Consolidated Gas Company	133	133	133	133	132¾	133	445
Delaware & Hudson	126	127	126	126	126	126⅝	1,076
Delaware, Lackawanna & W	159¾	160	159	159¼	159	159½	2,320
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	12⅜	12⅜	12	12	12	12½	4,449
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	6	6	4	5½	10
General Electric	29¼	30⅜	28¾	29⅜	29¼	29⅝	9,495
Great Northern pf	103	103	103	103	103	105	120
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼	⅝	100
Illinois Central	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	84½	6
Iowa Central	6½	6¼	6½	6½	6¼	6¾	100
Lake Erie & Western	16¼	16¼	16	16	16	16½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝	70⅜	71½	105
Lake Shore	135½	135½	135½	135½	135¼	136	400
*Long Island Traction	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	1,110
Louisville & Nashville	47⅜	48⅜	47⅜	47½	47⅜	47½	5,310
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	6	7⅛	6	7⅛	6½	7	40
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	21⅜	22	500
†Manhattan Con	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	107	107½	1,065
Mexican Central	8	8	8	8	....	....	50
Missouri Pacific	20¼	20½	19⅝	20	20⅛	20¼	1,818
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14½	14½	14½	14½	13⅝	14⅜	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	100
*National Lead Company	30½	30½	30	30	30	30½	210
*National Lead Company pf	85	85	84¾	84¾	84⅝	84¾	437
New-Jersey Central	88⅞	90⅜	88½	88⅞	88⅛	89	13,332
New-York Central	90¾	95¾	94¼	94¾	....	....	7,220
†New York Central	93⅝	93⅝	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅞	30,494
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	33	34⅜	33	34⅜	34⅜	34½	19,561
New-York, L. E. & W	8¼	8½	8	8	8	8½	500
New-York, L. E. & W. pf	16½	16½	16½	16⅝	16¼	17	50
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13¼	13	13⅜	13	13¼	250
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	38	38⅝	38	38¼	38	38½	1,214
Norfolk & Western	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	200
North American	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	3⅞	620
Northern Pacific	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	500
Northern Pacific pf	14½	14⅞	14	14¼	14¼	14⅜	660
Ontario & Western	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅜	320
Oregon S. L. & U. N	5	5	5	5	4⅞	5⅛	100
Pacific Mail	22	22½	22	22⅛	22	22½	300
Philadelphia & Reading	8¾	9	8¼	9	8½	8¾	2,070
Pullman Palace Car Co	156½	156½	155⅞	155⅞	155	156	14
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10	9¾	10	300
St. Paul & Omaha	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30	30½	200
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18	800
Southern Railway	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10	10¼	2,080
Southern Railway pf	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31¼	31½	2,072
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14	14¼	14	14¼	14¼	14¾	700
Texas Pacific	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	9	420
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1½	10
Union Pacific	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	300
U. S. Cordage	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	200
U. S. Cordage pf	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	8⅞	500
U. S. Rubber	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	40	40½	600
U. S. Rubber pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½	94	100
*U. S. Leather	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	9¾	10⅛	225
*U. S. Leather pf	65¼	65⅝	64⅝	65⅜	65	65½	9455
Wabash	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	200
Wabash pf	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	13	600
Western Union Telegraph	88	88½	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	88	683
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10½	11⅜	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝	3,580
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40⅜	40⅜	39¾	40⅜	39½	40¼	350
Silver Bullion certificates	62	62	62	62	61¾	....	5,000

Total sales 215,672

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000 35
Atch, Top & S F 4s 15,000 66
6,000s15F 65¾
5,000 ..... 65¾
1,000 ..... 65½
65,000 ..... 65⅝
1,000 ..... 65½
1,000 ..... 65⅝
6,000 ..... 65⅞
33,000 66
15,000 ..... 66⅛
15,000 66
10,000 ..... 65⅜
25,000 ..... 65½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 10,000 ..... 17¼
5,000 ..... 17⅜
5,000 ..... 17⅜
4,000 ..... 17¾
9,000 18
6,000 ..... 18¼
5,000s3 ..... 18⅜
3,000 ..... 18⅜
2,000 ..... 18¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st 2,000 93
Can South 1st Gtd 9,000 ..... 110¾
5,000 110
Cent of N J G M 5s 1,000, c 111⅞
1,000 ..... 111⅞
1,000 ..... 111¾
Registered 1,000 ..... 109¾
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 85,000 70
3,000 ..... 70½
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000 ..... 138½
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 5,000 ..... 96⅞
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 10,000s3 ..... 39¼
1,000 ..... 39¼
Chi & N W S F 5s 4,000 ..... 110¼
Chi & Northwestern Cons 7s 5,000 ..... 133½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
3,000 ..... 100⅞
5,000 101
C, St P, M & O Cons 1,000 ..... 123⅝
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 101½
Clev., Lor & Whl 1st 11,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 105¼
Col, H V & Tol 5s 2,000 ..... 90¼
3,000 91
Den & Rio Grande 4s 1,000 ..... 80¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 ..... 81½
5,000 ..... 81½
N Y, Chi & St L 4s Registered 3,000 103
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 3,000 ..... 89¾
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s 2,000 105
N Y, S & W Term 1st 45,000 103
Nor Pac 3d Coup 5,000 ..... 50½
Nor Pac Cons 5s 20,000 ..... 25½
22,000 26
30,000 ..... 26¼
8,000 26
20,000 ..... 25½
Trust Co Certs 20,000 26
15,000 ..... 26¼
Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000 ..... 98½
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 ..... 92⅜
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 21,000 83
Ore S L & U N Con 10,000 40
2,000 ..... 40½
Phil & Reading 2d Pref Inc 10,000 ..... 10¼
20,000 ..... 10½
3d Pref Inc 10,000 7
Phil & Read Gen 4s 12,000 69
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certs 2,000 ..... 53½
8,000 55
St L, A & T H 1st 5s 5,000 104
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 1,000 101
St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Branch 1st 7,000 ..... 102¼
St L & Iron Mt 3d 5,000 77
St L & S Fr G M 6s 2,000 103
St L & S Fran 2d Class B 1,000 ..... 113¼
St Louis S W 1st 5,000 ..... 67⅞
19,000 68
3,000 ..... 67⅞
5,000 68
San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000 ..... 53½
Scioto val & N E 4s 5,000 72
St Louis S W 2d Inc 5,000 ..... 22¼
15,000 ..... 22⅜
27,000 ..... 22⅝
5,000 ..... 22⅝
10,000 ..... 22¾
So Pac of Ariz 1st 12,000 ..... 87¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000 86
10,000 ..... 86⅛
5,000 ..... 86¼
5,000 86
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 45,000 85
1,000 ..... 85¼
4,000 ..... 85⅜
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 1,000 ..... 23¼
15,000 ..... 23⅜
4,000 ..... 23¾
9,000 ..... 23⅝
15,000 ..... 23½
31,000s2 ..... 23½
11,000 ..... 23½
10,000s3 ..... 23½
11,000 ..... 23½
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts 4,000 ..... 57¾
1,000 53
Union Elevated 1st 6s 10,000 91
Union Pac 1st, 1899 4,000 ..... 105½
Union Pac 1st, 1899 2,000 ..... 103⅝
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 10,000 87
Un Pac Ext S F 5s 1,000 92
1,000 91
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 13,000 35
U S Leather Co 6s 2,000 ..... 111½
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 105
Wabash 2d altge 5s 7,000 64
West Shore Gtd 4s 23,000 ..... 104¾
2,000, c 104¾
10,000 ..... 104¾
5,000 ..... 104⅝
Wn Un Col Trust 5s 2,000 107
Wheeling & L E 1st Wheeling Div 5,000 ..... 93½
Wheel & L E Imp 5,000 ..... 91¼
Wilkes & East 1st 10,000 97
10,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 ..... 97⅝
Wiscon Cent Co Inc 6,000 5

Total sales $1,449,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & T. H	35	38
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	..	45
American Telegraph & Cable	89	91
Atlantic & Pacific	..	½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4¼	5
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	..
Buffalo, R. & P	..	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Cedar Falls & M	4¾	8
Chicago & Alton	146	148
Chicago & Alton pf	160	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	88½	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	137	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev	4	6
Col. Fuel & Iron	22½	25
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	50	60
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	..
Columbus, Hocking Val. & T. pf	64	67
Commercial Cable	135	..
Consolidated Coal	28	33
Denver & Rio Grande	10½	11½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	34	34¾
D. M. & Ft. D	5	7
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	25	..
*D., S. S. & A	2	3
Edison Elec. Ill. of New-York	94	96
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	35
Flint & P. M	7½	14
F. & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	¾	1½
Homestake	18	..
Iowa Central pf	21	22½
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9½
Keokuk & D. M	1½	3
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas	25½	26
Laclede Gas pf	82	84
Long Island	84	85
Mah. Coal R	105	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	2	5
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National ctfs	¾	2
Mexican Tel	179½	190
Michigan Central	91	95
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	25	27
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd	45¼	47
Mobile & Ohio	12	15
National Linseed Oil	19	20½
National Starch	4¾	6
National Starch 1st pf	35	..
National Starch 2d pf	14	20
New Central C	5	8
N. J. & N. Y	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H	193	194
N. Y., C. & St. L	13	18
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	73
N. Y., C. & St. L., 2d pf	24	28
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western pf	11¼	11¾
Ohio Southern	13	18
Ontario Mining	8	12
Oregon Improvement	10	12
Oregon Railway & Navigation	15	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	2	3½
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3¼
Pittsburg & Western pf	30¼	33
P., C., C. & St. L	15½	16½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46¼	48
P., F. W. & C	154½	..
P., F. W. & C., sp	148	..
Rens. & Sar	180	185
R., W. & O	114	115½
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	5¼
St. J. & G. I	⅞	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	20	25
St. Paul & Duluth pf	80	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106	110
Southern Cotton Oil	..	59½
Toledo & Ohio Central	46	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	75	81
U. P., D. & G	3	3½
United States Express	40	42½
United States Cordage, gtd	16½	18
Utica B. River	147	..
Wells-Fargo Express	103	107
Wisconsin Central	2¾	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	99¼	100⅛	98⅛	98¼	28,280
Am. Tobacco.	91¾	92¼	90¼	90¼	840
Chicago Gas.	71¼	71½	70⅞	71	930
C. R. I. & P.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62⅜	620
C., B & Q.	71¼	71⅛	70½	70⅜	2,870
C., M. & St. P	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼	11,300
C. & North.	88⅞	89⅞	88⅜	88½	3,080
Cen. of N. J.	88⅝	90¼	88⅜	88⅞	4,490
Del. & Hud.	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	100
Dist. & C.	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	12	810
Gen. Elect.	29⅝	30⅝	29	29¼	1,810
Long Island.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	100
Louis. & N.	48	48⅝	47⅞	47⅞	370
Mo. Pac.	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	80
Nat. Lead.	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30½	30
N. Y. Cen.	94⅜	95⅞	94¼	94½	6,720
N. Y. C. ex-d.	93⅝	93⅝	92¼	92¾	2,150
N. Pac. pf.	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	100
Phil. & R.	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	1,450
South. R.	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	320
South. R. pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	400
Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	70
West. Union.	88	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞	490

Total sales 67,500

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & St. F 2d A	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	$7,000
A., T. & St. F. 4s	65⅝	66	65⅝	66	7,000
C. & O. 4½s	70	70	70	70	3,000
Hock. Val. 5s	91	91	91	91	2,000
Iowa C. 1st.	85	85	85	85	2,000
L., N. A. & C. 5s	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	3,000
M. & E 1st.	86	86	86	86	5,000
M. & T. 4s.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	3,000
M. & T. 2d.	47	47¼	47	47¼	7,000
Met. E. 1st.	120	120	120	120	2,000
St. L. So. 2d.	22½	22½	22½	22½	5,000
Texas Pac. 2d	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	5,000
Tex. Pac. 1st	85	85	85	85	5,000
Wabash 2d.	65	65	65	65	3,000

Total sales $50,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chollar	.58	.58	.58	.58	200
Con. Cal. & V.	3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90	120
C. T bonds.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Gould & C.	.62	.62	.62	.62	100
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Little Chief.	.09	.09	.09	.09	200

Total sales 2,120

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	57⅞	58	57⅛	57⅛	85,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	93	98
American Exchange Nat. Bank	154	158
American Bank Note	39½	42½
American Grocery 1st pf	29	39
American Typefounders	2	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20½	..
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104	..
†Atlantic Trust	200	215
Barney Dumpling Boat Company	10	..
Barney & Smith Car common	..	17
Barney & Smith pf. stock	..	85
‡Barney & Smith Car. Co. 6s	95	100
Beckton Construction pf	65	70
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	118	121
Broadway & Seventh Averue	191	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106½	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107½	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	105½	105
Brooklyn Elevated	13½	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	68½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	154	155½
Brooklyn Gas Company	124½	130½
Brooklyn Traction	9½	10½
Brooklyn Traction pf	49	53
‡B'klyn Wharf & W'house Co. 5s	103½	103⅞
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	103½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	66½	68½
Celluloid Company stock	55	62
Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. stock	4½	5¼
Central & South Am. Tel	116	119
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip	112	116
Central Cross-Town	170	..
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	162	166
Central Trust Company	1010	1020
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	..	47
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	21	..
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	135	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	90	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	68½	71½
Consumers' Gas city bonds	96	..
Continental Trust	163	167
Corn Exchange Bank	277	282
Cramp Shipyard stock	86	91
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104	108
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	181½	..
Eighth Avenue	310	..
‡Evans. & Rich. R. R. 5s gtd	..	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	695	720
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	58½	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	58½	61½
42d St. & Grand St. R. R	320	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	81	82½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75¼	77¼
Fourth National Bank	180	185
Gallatin National Bank	307	319
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	106¼	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	106	111
Hood. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	94½	98
Holland Trust stock	..	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	93	95
‡Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	105	106
Herring-Hall-Marvin	7¼	10
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	36½	39½
Hudson River Telephone	40	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s	103	104
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind., Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	79½
Int. & G. N. 1st scrip	100	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	53	60
†Journeay

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

GREEN BAY, WINONA & ST. PAUL R. R. CO.

Notice to Holders of First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

The time to deposit bonds under the agreement for the protection of the First Consolidated Mortgage bondholders has been extended until **APRIL 1, 1895.** After that date participation will not be permitted, if at all, except upon payment of an assessment to be fixed by the committee. No payment is required on bonds deposited before April 1, the agreement authorizing the committee to borrow not exceeding fifteen dollars per bond for expenses only, the members of the committee making no charge for their services.

The committee intend to vigorously assert the interests of the first consolidated mortgage bondholders uniting in this agreement, and to press for an early foreclosure, and they will prepare and submit a plan of reorganization of the property as provided in the agreement at an early date.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 20 William St., on deposit of bonds.

Copies of the agreement may be obtained at the office of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 3 Broad St., New-York.

C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
MARK T. COX,
WILLIAM J. HUNT,
Committee.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St., New-York.

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY OF OHIO.

The Valley Railway Company of Ohio having become insolvent, the undersigned have consented to act as a Reorganization Committee and have prepared a plan for the Reorganization of the Company, which is lodged with The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York. Holders of bonds or stock desiring to participate in the benefits of the plan must deposit their securities with The Mercantile Trust Company on or before April 15th, 1895. An assessment of $5 per share on the stock must be paid at the time of deposit.

Reorganization Certificates of deposit will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company for the deposited securities.

Copies of the plan may be obtained from the Trust Company, or from any of the undersigned:

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD R. BACON,
GILES E. TAINTOR,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
ALEXANDER SHAW,
WILLIAM H. BLACKFORD,
THOMAS M. KING,
WILLIAM A. READ.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY, First Mtge. 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated March 1st 1891, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of sixty-six thousand and forty-six 64.100 dollars, ($66,046.64.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon, on the 26th day of March, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

CLOSING OF THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY.

March 8, 1895.

A committee of the stockholders of this company, of which Mr. H. J. Morse is Chairman, having requested that the Stock Books of this company be closed to enable such committee to communicate with the stockholders relative to a plan to assist this company financially,

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. March 18, 1895, to be opened March 25, 1895, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. H. BOGARDUS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

$1,000,000.00 ESTATE TRUST FUNDS (SPECIAL) to loan on bond and mortgage at "LOWEST RATES," by

V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, and Brokers.
Offices, 177 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BONDS Nos. 24 and 44 of the Tucker Electrical Construction Company have been drawn for redemption, as per agreement; same will be paid by Atlantic Trust Co. 39 William St., on April 1, 1895. JAMES R. STRONG, President.

$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums to suit, "lowest special rates," by V. K. STEVENSON & CO.,
Real Estate Appraisers, Auctioneers, and Brokers,
Offices, 177 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TOPEKA WATER COMPANY,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A majority of the Topeka Water Company First Mortgage Bonds having been deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New-York, under Trust Agreement dated January 12th, 1895, holders are notified that further deposits of bonds will be received up to and including April 1st, 1895, after which date deposits of bonds will be received only subject to penalties to be imposed in the discretion of the Committee.

March 15, 1895.

CHARLES F. STREET,
44 Wall Street, New-York.
F. E. WHIPPLE,
First National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
JOSEPH BOARD, Chester, N. Y.
W. G. PINE COFFIN, London, England.

Kansas Pacific,

DENVER EXTENSION BONDS.

Acting at the request of a number of holders of the bonds above mentioned, and in view of the existing defaults thereon, the undersigned, Trustees under the Denver extension mortgage of June 20, 1869, made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, hereby call a general meeting of the bondholders, to be held in Room 33 in the United States Trust Company Building, No. 45 Wall Street, on Wednesday the twentieth day of March, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated New-York, March 8, 1895.

JOHN A. STEWART,
AUGUST RUTTEN,
WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., } Trustees.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall St., New-York City.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS & BONDS
BY
Adrian H. Muller & Son,
Wednesday, March 20, 1895,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Executors.

$1,500 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 2361.
$2,000 Cairo, Ark. & Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$5,000 Lehigh Wilkes Barre Coal Co. Constr. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$2,000 Memphis & St. Louis R. R., Iowa Extn. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$5,000 Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., (Cent. Trust Co. Certf.)
$3,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. (St. Paul Div.) 1st Mtge. Convt. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$1,000 New-York & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$4,000 N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1937.
1 share New-York Metal Exchange.

By order of Administratrix.

28 shs. S. S. White Dental Manfg. Co.

For account of whom it may concern.

$706 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. 10 p. c. Certf.
75 shs. German-American Bank.
10 shs. Standard Gas Light Co.
5 shs. Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Battery R. R. Co.
25 shs. Celluloid Co.
$10,000 Colonial City Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1943.
47 shs. New-York Bowery Fire Ins. Co.
35 shs. 4th National Bank.
18 shs. 5th National Bank.
100 shs. Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
10 shs. Wallace Food Co. (Reed & Carnrick.)

Dividends.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New-York, March 13, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 106.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20, inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1 next.

R. H. ROCHESTER,
Treasurer.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the current fiscal year of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS Per Share on the preferred stock and of ONE DOLLAR Per Share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 19th day of April next at the office of the company, 42 Wall St., New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 23d of March at noon and reopen on the 20th day of April next. FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

March 14, 1895.

Office of the
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BROOKLYN,
March 12, 1895.

16TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors, at its regular meeting, held this day, declared a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., payable April 15, to stockholders of record March 30, 1895. Transfer books will close March 30 at 3 P. M. and reopen April 16 at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. FREEMAN, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
New-York, March 15, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of April next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books this P. M.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, March 15, 1895.

DIVIDEND NO. 200.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for February, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New-York, March 12, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, April 4, 1895. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, March 19, and reopen on Friday, April 5, 1895. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will be open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

In accordance with the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, Birmingham, Alabama, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Books for the transfer of stock will be closed from March 9, 1895, at 3 P. M., to March 22, 1895, at 10 A. M.

W. L. SIMS, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between FREDERICK W. LEWIS and CHARLES G. BROWNE, under the firm name of BROWNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK W. LEWIS, CHARLES G. BROWNE. The business heretofore conducted by the firm of BROWNE & CO. will be continued by the undersigned.

THE BROWNE DIAMOND CUTTING CO.,
29 and 31 Gold St., New-York.

Mr. Beattie Preferred No Charges.

Hans S. Beattie called upon Superintendent Byrnes yesterday and told the story of his arrest at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Patrolmen Thrall and Cassidy, who arrested him, were present.

Mr. Beattie refused to prefer charges against them, telling the Superintendent that he believed they were a little overzealous in the performance of their duty, but honestly so.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Fairly Active Trade and Lower Prices Generally.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Unsettled—Cotton Active —Coffee Dull.

There was considerable activity and irregularity in the wheat trading, with a heavy switching and scalping business and prices lower with the West. Foreign houses bought to a fair extent early in the day, and cables were higher, but the weakness at the West caused a reaction in prices. Corn was dull and lower. Provisions were feverish and unsettled, with trading fair. Cotton was active and higher on local covering. Coffee was dull and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	61¼@	61½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	51¼@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25 @	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.75 @	2.85
Cotton, middling uplands	6 1-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.00 @	13.50
Lard, Western steam	7.10 @	..
Beef, family	9.75 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11 @	12
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.30 @	..
Lead	3.10 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were active, excited and very irregular, with the trading chiefly local scalping and switching. The opening was firm, with some foreign buying and cables firmer prices eased off ½c on realizing, rallied ⅝@⅝c with the West, declined ⅝@⅝c on local liquidation, and closed weak at ½@¼c loss. Spot was dull and ¼c lower, but closed steady. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter, for export, at 1⅝c over May, free on board, afloat. A sailing vessel was reported as chartered to take 88,000 bushels Manitoba wheat to the United Kingdom on consignment....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10⅝c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 62¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72¼c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 70c....Clearances hence, 76,703 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 78,223 bushels....Receipts, 7,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 32,103 bushels; in the interior, 328,492 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull, and without special feature. Opening at ⅛@¼c advance with the West, declining ⅝@½c on realizing, and closing steady at ¼@¼c declineline. Spot was quiet and firm at ¼c advance. Sales, 15,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 53c, delivered, and 7,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 51¾@52c, delivered....Receipts, 21,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 80,516 bushels; in the interior, 133,089 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,864 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 137,060 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were ½c lower and very dull, with longs realizing and the West lower. Spot were in moderate demand and quoted firm....Sales, 73,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37@38c for 35,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½c; rejected mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; track mixed, 34@35c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 37@41c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 64,050 bushels; exports, 785 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	61¼
May	4,120,000	62 @62 11-16	62
June	....	....@....	62½
July	4,210,000	62¼@62¾	62½
August	375,000	62¾@62¾	62¾
September	470,000	62½@63 1-16	62¾
December	270,000	64¼@65¼	64¾
Total	9,445,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	210,000	50⅝@51⅛	50¾
July	80,000	50¼@50¾	50⅝
September	55,000	50⅝@51	50⅝
Total	345,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	....@....	33½
April	....	....@....	33½
May	35,000	33½@33⅝	33½
No. 2 white—			
March	25,000	36⅞@37	37
May	....	....@....	36⅝
Total	60,000		

FLOUR—The trading continues fair, but most of the jobbers are holding off on account of the firm prices. Sales, 25,600 bbls, including 300 bbls No. 2 Spring at $2.35, 3,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.25@$3.35, 450 bbls bakers' extra at $2.65, 3,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.80, 4,650 bbls Winter straights at $2.75@$2.90, 600 bbls Winter No. 2 at $2.15, 600 bbls fine at $1.90@$2.10, 1,200 bbls Kansas patents at $3.25@$3.30, 3,000 bbls blended on private terms, 4,100 bbls city mill patents, 3,550 bbls do clear, 500 bbls do No. 2, and 675 bbls do fine at full prices. ....Arrivals, 13,012 bbls and 6,528 sacks; exports, 3,605 bbls and 12,370 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 29,669 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	.... @....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	$1.95@$2.00	2.15@ 2.20
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.60	2.75@ 2.90
White wheat str'ts	....@....	2.75@ 3.00
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	2.90@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	....@....	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	....@....	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	....@....	....@ 2.55
City supers	....@....	....@ 2.35
City fine	....@....	....@ 2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@ ....
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@$2.60
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.35
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.25

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 450 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.75@$2.90; fancy, $3.10@$3.20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet and easy. We quote: Flour at $1.55 @1.60 for spot and $1.50 to arrive; 50@52c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and in light demand. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@ $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½c; coarse meal, 90c@$1.03; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Dull and nominal. We quote: 52@ 53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64 @65c.

MALT—Quiet and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 87½@92c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50 @23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Most of the business is in jobbing quantities, but to a fair extent, and at generally firm prices. Quoted at 10c for No. 1 and 10¼c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There appears to be a little variableness over prices, but on the whole the general tone may be called improving. There is more of the oil going out of the country than many dealers think possible. England has been a liberal buyer at the South chiefly, but has been taking as well moderate quantities upon this market. The best indications of the extent of the business are in the recent large sales in English markets of the oil going out of future deliveries, reaching many thousands of barrels. There are hardly important arrivals here without constituting in good part consignments to the other side. There is no doubt as well that an active consumption of the oil is going on steadily here, and at the West, and embracing freer quantities for the compound lard and soap trade. At the same time it is without doubt true that prices are not strengthening materially. The trouble is in selling lots on dock, which in limited quantities are at the mercy of buyers. Thus it is that sales of prime have been within a day or two as low as 25½c, yet yesterday nothing was on offer under 26c, while a little better grade sold for export at 26½c. Good off-grade yellow was at 25½c, yet a limited quantity on dock was obtained at 25c. To show the freer markettings of off-grade yellow it is rumored that the sailing vessel cargo of 3,100 bbls received here a few days since has been practically sold up, although no particulars come out. The lot of prime yellow referred to in our last as sold in tanks to arrive here from the mills was equal to 2,500 bbls, and taken up by a local refiner. Crude, in barrels, is at 22c, with sales of 50 bbls. Other sales are: 600 bbls off-grade yellow at 25@25½c; the inside price from dock, and 700 bbls prime and a little better grade at 26@26½c. COCOANUT OIL is slow; Ceylon at 5.25c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fairly active distributing business; city quoted at 58c. NEATSFOOT OIL is slow, with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is firm and in better demand; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 15.—Oil opened and lowest, 108½; highest and closed, 109¾.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS started with a rush upward of prices, the West gaining at once 23 points on pork, 5 to 8 points on lard, and 5 to 10 points on bacon; this was followed by a 10 point rise on pork, and 2 points on bacon and lard. Frequent violent changes occurred in the prices to the close, pork going back 30 points, bacon 5 points, and lard 10 points, only to react to strong figures again, but closing lower than on Thursday by 12@15 points on pork, and in port at 2 points decline on lard. The variations for the day are noted in connection with the several appended market reports. Armour got the credit of being back of the bull movement, but for several days on the turn upward in prices, outsiders have followed the lead, and have been numerous as buyers. Many of these miscellaneous operators took advantage of the rise for the day, and unloaded for profits; this caused the reaction, while the subsequent advance was on the packers' again taking hold, followed by a further realizing movement on pork. The situation was encouraged by the comparatively moderate receipts of hogs, their closer takings, and at better prices. While grain did not make a further material advance the sentiment of business in it was strong, and had some weight with operators in hog products. The point chiefly about the entire mercantile situation is the gathering of confidence, with the doing away of the apprehension that had narrowed business dealings, while Congress was in session. Export outlets for the products are widening, and are of larger volume, and the South and Southwest are absorbing for distributions larger quantities. The West is getting most of this business at present, although New-York is working up on its meat and pork trades, however small its business in lard. All beef fats are wanted here, and at hardening prices, which indicates a covering up of both the compound lard and soap dealings. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 18,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—While the West was fluctuating, but on the whole stronger most of the day, although closing in part 2 points lower than on Thursday and displaying considerable activity, more especially in the options, with not as much cash demand, however, as desired, yet the market here was slow, although at the close there was a little export interest, and one round lot taken up. Prices here were held firmly. Sales of 500 tcs for export, on private terms, and 400 tcs, part at $7.10, closing at $7.10, nominal. City steam was at $6.70@$6.75, at which 150 tcs were taken. Options—No sales; March closed at $7.12, and May at $7.22, nominal. Refined is slow, with only small sales; Continent quoted at $7.50; South American at $7.75. Compound lard is moderately active; quoted at $5.37½@$5.50. The Western market closed at $6.77 for March, while May was at $6.90 @$7, closing at $6.90; July at $7.02@$7.10, closing at $7.02; September at $7.15, nominal.

PORK was variable at the West, with full operations, at times controlled by the packers, and then pushed downward by realizing of outsiders. From packers' hands it is hard to get supplies, they showing a good deal of confidence. March closed there at $11.82; May opened at $12.35, selling up to $12.40, and closing at $11.97; July was at $12.45, down to $12.25, back, up again to $12.42½, and closing at $12.10. There was a moderate business at strong prices. Sales of 200 bbls mess. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13@$13.50; family mess, $12@ $12.50; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.50.

BACON was less variable than pork. It showed an advance of 10 points, and closed essentially as on Thursday. Short ribs for March at the West closed at $5.85; May was at $6@$6.02½, back to $5.97½, up to $6.05, and closing at $5.95; July was at $6.12½@ $6.15, back to $6.10, up to $6.17½, closing at $6.07½ bid; September was at $6.27½ and $6.25, and closed at $6.22, nominal.

CUTMEATS—All meats, both of Western and city cuts, are working steadily in the sellers' favor on the cost of hogs in part, but chiefly by reason of the freer general trading, and on wants nominally of outside markets. Sales are 30 bxs clear bellies at 6½c, with 12 lb average; loose pickled at 6c bid and 6¼c asked, and 70 lb average at 6¼@6¼c; 600 pickled shoulders brought 5c. City—Pickled hams, 8@8¼c; shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼@6½c; 12-lb do, 6c bid and 6¼c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 6½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; tierced pickled hams, 8½c for 16 lb., and pickled shoulders, tierces, at 5@5½c; fresh shoulders at 4¾c.

BEEF—There is more of a business, in part on export account. There is not much of a supply of best grades, which are at strong prices. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@ $8.75.

BEEF HAMS—It is hard to buy at the West under $17, however irregular the prices here on offerings of city packed; this market is firm; $17@$18. Sales are 700 bbls at $17, at the West, and $18.10 here.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is firm and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 49,362 head; same time last year, 46,035 head. Chicago—Receipts, 26,000 head; active; 10c higher; $4.20@$4.75; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,822 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,880 head; higher; $4.15@ $4.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; active; $4.25@$4.65. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers; $4.35@$4.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; strong; 5c higher; $4@$4.50. Omaha—Receipts, 2,800 head; opened strong; 5c higher; $4@$4.50. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 6c for 160 lb, 6@6⅛c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—For the moderate accumulations of city 4½c is bid and 4¾c asked; therefore there were no sales for the day. The general market is strong, with offerings of country of a more reserved character, while wanted more freely by the consumers. Sales of 125,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4¾c; there was one round lot of choice kettle rendered for which 4 13-16c was bid and 4⅞c asked. Some parties are beginning to figure upon Australian, more especially Western markets, on the moderate supplies and strong prices at Chicago and Southwestern points. Indeed, one lot of 250 tons Australian, to arrive, was bought for the West, and there are reports that recent purchases have been for the Southwest and on local account for as much more. Australian is offered at 4⅞c laid down here.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is held up to 9c for city, with the stronger lard market, but is quiet. Oleostarine is scarce and wanted; there is no question over 8c being bid, although there are reported sellers at 8¼c. Oleo oil at Rotterdam is a florin lower. Swift's extra sold at 47 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected, and closed at 5@10 points advance, with only a local trade. Hamburg was dull and unchanged, and Hamburg dull at partly ½ pfennig advance. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15¾c for No. 8. Sales, 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms.....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 500 bags at 14.80c; September, 250 bags at 14.65c; December, 250 bags at 14.50c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 250 bags at 14.80c, 500 bags at 14.75c; June, 500 bags at 14.75c; December, 250 bags at 14.40c; total, 1,500 bags; total for day, 2,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
March	15.15@15.25	16.35@16.50
April	14.90@15.00	16.15@16.20
May	14.70@14.80	15.85@15.90
June	14.70@14.80	15.45@15.55
July	14.70@14.80	15.25@15.35
August	14.65@14.75	15.00@15.10
September	14.60@14.70	14.75@14.85
October	14.40@14.70	14.40@14.50
November	14.40@14.45	14.25@14.35
December	14.35@14.40	14.15@14.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	175,475
Arrivals	....
Total	175,475
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	12,556
Total stock in New-York to-day	162,919
Total stock in Baltimore	51,223
Arrivals	....
Deliveries yesterday	1,658—49,565
Total stock in New-Orleans	8,729
Arrivals	....
Total	8,729
Deliveries yesterday	160— 8,569
Total stock in other ports	....
	53,134
Total stock in United States	216,053
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 14	83,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 14	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 14	94,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 28	18,000
	209,000
Total	425,053
Same time 1894	439,949

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..90 below No. 7	
No. 5..75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	20½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Buena'ra	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Fair to good	19¼@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Pr. to choice	20 @21	Oaxaca	19½@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do. washed	19½@21½	

ures were quite active. Cash was the same as yesterday, with sales of No. 1 hard to the amount of half a dozen cars and a little less of No. 1 Northern. The highest price for the season, was 63c. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 62¾c; March, 62¾c; May, 63½c; July, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62c bid; March 62c bid; May, 62½c; July, 63⅜c; September, 60⅞c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 59c; No. 3, 56c; rejected, 53c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62c. Receipts, 62,898 bushels; no shipments; inspected, 76 cars; last year, 47 cars.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Spring wheat limits firm; sales, 30,000 bushels No. 1 hard, 68½c spot; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Northern cost, insurance and freight, 66c. Closing: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, new, 67½; do, old, 68¼c. Winter wheat scarce; No. 2 red, 62c; No. 1 white, 63c asked on track. No. 2 red, 59¾c; No. 2 corn open and firmer; offerings light; sales, 5 cars No. 2 yellow, 47¾@48c; 6 cars No. 3 yellow, 47¾@48c; 1 car No. 3 corn, 47½c on track; closing, No. 2 yellow, 48c; No. 3 yellow, 48c; No. 2 corn 47¾c; No. 3 corn, 47½c on track. Oats steady; light demand; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 32c on track. Barley, only sale, 3,000 bushels. Choice Canada, 64c; Western dull; quotations unchanged. Rye, sales, 1,800 bushels No. 2, 57c in store. Flour, firm; fair trade. Mill feed in good demand; strong. Receipts, wheat, 62,000 bushels; corn, 10,900 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments, flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 29,100 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; barley, 5,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat—Good demand; choice stock scarce; market very firm; No. 2 red, track, 59c. Corn—Trade quiet; receipts very small; fair demand; prices very firm; No. 2 mixed, track, 46¼c. Pork more active and firm; mess, $12; clear mess, $13.25; family, $13.25. Lard firm; good demand; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle lard, 7¼c; prime steam firm at $6.80. Dry-salt meats firm; loose shoulders, 4¾c; loose short ribs, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Bacon firm; improved demand; loose shoulders, 5⅝c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; boxed meats worth ¼c more. Butter market fairly active; fancy Elgin, 20c; Northwestern, 15@17c; prime to choice Ohio and Indiana creamery, 15@17c. Eggs—Receipts liberal; light demand; firmer prices; fresh near-by, 11½c; duck, 18c; geese, 40c. Whisky steady at $1.25.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 15.—Wheat sold ⅜c higher than yesterday's close, but last prices were unchanged from yesterday. There was a range of ⅜c, and this made trade nervous, for the trend of prices was unsteady. May closed yesterday and today at 60¼@60⅝c, and July closed to-day at 61⅜@61¼c, against 61⅜c. The millers bought cash wheat freely again to-day of the elevator companies. The purchases amounted to 265 cars, 119 at 61¾c and 86 at 62c. Receipts, 294 cars, against 162 cars last year. On track: No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 Northern, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60¼c. Corn—Market steady; No. 3, 46c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white, 30½c; No. 3, 30¼c. Flour firm at $3.20@$3.55 for patents; $2.10@$2.40 for bakers', production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 25,705 bbls. Bran—Market firm; carload quotations. $11.75@$12; sacks, $12.50@$13.50; shorts, common, bulk, $12.25@$12.75; fancy, $12.75@$13.

PEORIA, March 15.—Corn steady; No. 2, 43c; No. 3, 42½c; receipts, 32,500 bushels; shipments, 7,100 bushels. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 31¼@31½c; No. 3 white, 30¾@31c; receipts, 67,100 bushels; shipments, 51,700 bushels. Rye scarce; No. 2, 53½c; receipts, 600 bushels; shipments, none. Whisky firm; finished goods, $1.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

BEEVES—Receipts, 117 cars, or 2,112 head: 91 cars consigned direct to city slaughterers and exporters, and 26 cars for the market; making, with 9 cars in late Wednesday, 35 cars on sale. Demand active, and medium to good steers, also cows, were firm and a shade higher; old cows were rated a trifle easier; the yards were promptly cleared; no export demand of any importance; poor to good native steers sold at $4@$5.70 100 lb; oxen and stags at $2.65@$4.40; bulls at $2.50@$3.75; cows at $1.75@$4. City-dressed native sides quiet but firm at 7½@9½c lb, fancy do selling at 10c. Latest cable advices from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef steady at 9¼@9¾c lb; American steers a trifle lower at 10¾@11¾c; tops at Liverpool 12c, dressed weight; sheep steady at 12@14c. Shipments to-day 273 cattle on the Cufic, equally divided between M. Goldsmith and J. Shamberg & Son; also 130 sheep on the Tjomo to Demerara by L. S. Dillenback; on Saturday the Umbria will be laden with 2,000 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, the State of Nebraska will deliver 1,000 sheep also for Eastmans Company; the Manitoba, 275 cattle and 2,224 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 275 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, and 100 cattle for M. Goldsmith; making, with previously reported shipments, in all for the week ending, 1,458 cattle and 12,460 quarters of beef, and 3,757 sheep, all to British ports, with the exception of 55 cattle and 255 sheep—SALES. —NEWTON & CO.—18 Western steers, 1,247 lb average, at $5.55 100 lb; 21 do, 997 lb, at $4.35@4.75; 18 Virginia oxen, 1,067 lb, at $3.60; 3 bulls, 1,427 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 1,550 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,020 lb, at $2.75; 1 cow, 1,060 lb, at $4; 3 do, 980 lb, at $3.10 do, 902 lb, at $2.65; 2 do, 770 lb, at $2; 1 do, 1,010 lb, at $2; 2 do, 730 lb, at $1.90; 5 do, 982 lb, at $1.75. SHERMAN & CULVER—19 Illinois steers, 1,212 lb, at $5.40; 17 do, 1,127 lb, at $5.20; 22 do, 1,087 lb, at $4.70; 2 do, 1,125 lb, at $4.75; 32 St. Louis do, 1,042 lb, at $4.60; 10 Ohio do, 1,062 lb, at $5.25; 18 do, 1,002 lb, at $4.40; 19 Lancaster County (Penn.) do, 1,262 lb, at $5.25; 20 do, 1,134 lb, at $5.10; 13 do, 995 lb, at $4.95; 17 do, 1,124 lb, at $4.80; 17 do, 1,012 lb, at $4.75; 22 do, 1,034 lb, at $4.67½; 2 do, 1,015 lb, at $4.50; 2 do, 920 lb, at $4; 23 oxen and steers, 974 lb, at $3.85; 20 cows, 889 to 1,176 lb, at $2.25@$2.50; 2 bulls at $2.50@$3.60. D. McPHERSON & CO.—2 oxen, 1,325 lb, at $2.65; 2 bulls, 1,190 lb, at $3.50; 10 cows, 1,190 lb, at $4; 17 do, 1,059 lb, at $3.60; 9 do, 1,032 lb, at $3; 7 do, 1,028 lb, at $2.90; 17 do, 969 lb, at $2.85; 2 do, 770 to 900 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 860 lb, at $2.10; 7 do, 879 lb, at $2. M. GOLDSMITH—4 St. Louis steers, 1,000 to 1,183 lb, at $5; 2 do, 1,125 lb, at $4.40; 5 oxen, 1,218 lb, at $4.10; 2 do, 1,224 lb, at $3.70; 18 do, 1,117 lb, at $3.70; 20 do, 1,216 lb, at $3.70. S. W. SHERMAN—16 Illinois steers, 1,222 lb, at $5.27½; 21 do, 1,223 lb, at $5.27½. S. SANDERS—5 Lancaster County (Penn.) steers, 1,220 lb, at $4.90; 2 do, 1,110 lb, at $4.90; 18 do, 1,208 lb, at $4.67½; 20 do, 993 lb, at $4.10; 17 do, 1,217 lb, at $4; 20 do, 1,135 lb, at $4; 14 do, 1,298 lb, at $3.75; 1 bull, 1,010 lb, at $2.80; 3 cows, 923 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 795 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 820 lb, at $1.75; 18 do, 1,260 lb, at $4. J. SHAMBERG & SON—8 Illinois steers, 1,291 lb, at $5.70; 4 oxen, 1,262 lb, at $4.40; 15 do, 1,101 lb, at $4.25; 1 bull, 1,130 lb, at $3.75; 1 do, 1,350 lb, at $3.40. HUME & MULLEN—8 cows, 800 lb, at $2.20; 3 do, 720 lb, at $1.95.

MILCH COWS—Only a few head received and very little trading. Feeling steady. Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 2 fresh cows at $31 each; 2 do at $21.

CALVES—Receipts at all New-York markets, 82 head. Market quiet but prices steady at $4@$6.50 100 lb for common to very prime veals; bobs sold at $1.66 2-3 head. Dressed calves steady for all kinds except little calves, which sold lower; city-dressed veals were quoted at 5@9½c lb; country-dressed at 4@8½c; little calves at 12@13c; supplies of the latter have been very heavy this week—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—21 veals, 145 lb average, at $6.25 100 lb, less $3 on the lot; 2 do, 130 lb, at $6; 13 do, 111 lb, at $5; 9 bobs for $15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 27 cars, or 5,289 head; 6 cars for export alive, 11 cars for city slaughterers, and 10 cars for the market; making, with 9 cars held over yesterday, 19 cars for sale. Sellers were firm, but buyers were very indifferent, and at just about yesterday's figures, quality considered, only 6¼ cars had changed hands at a late hour, leaving 12¾ cars in the pens; common to good sheep sold at $3.75@$4.60 100 lb; good to prime lambs at $5.50@$5.75; mixed stock at $3.40@$4.25. Dressed mutton dull but firm, at 6@8½c; dressed lambs slow at 8@10c; country-dressed spring lambs unchanged at $2@$8 carcass—SALES.—M. COLLINS—217 Ohio sheep, 84 lb average, at $4.35 100 lb; 128 sheep and lambs, 64 lb, at $4.15. S. JUDD & CO.—107 State sheep and lambs, 71 lb, at $4.25; 105 do, 73 lb, at $4. D. McPHERSON & CO.—108 Western sheep, 85 lb, at $4.60; 214 do, 80 lb, at $4.30. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—102 Buffalo sheep and lambs, 59 lb, at $3.40. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—202 Michigan lambs, 81 lb, at $5.74. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—51 State lambs, 66 lb, at $5.50; 32 sheep, 96 lb, at $3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 11 cars, or 2,095 head. None for sale alive. Nominally higher at $4.65@$4.90, and choice light hogs would, perhaps, sell at $5. Country-dressed firmer at 5¼@7½c lb, and a few lean pigs were sold at 8@8½c.

BUFFALO, March 15.—Cattle.—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 2,068 head; total for week thus far, 9,204 head; for same time last week, 11,060 head; consigned through, 2,028 head; to New-York, 1,890 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened strong; closed firm; light to medium steers, $4.35@$4.85; oxen, fair to good, $3.50@$4.25; bulls, $2.80@$3.25; veals, $3@$3.25; fed calves, $2@$2.75. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 8,960 head; total for week thus far, 47,320 head; for same time last week, 58,440 head; consigned through, 4,800 head; to New-York, 5,400 head; on sale, 3,850 head; market opened active and higher, and closed 10c higher; pigs, $5.50@$5.65; Yorkers (early,) $5.60@$5.65, closing at $5.75; mixed packers, $5.70@$5.75; good mediums, $5.75@$5.80; choice heavy, $5.80@$5.85; roughs, $3.75@$4.15; stags, $3.25@$3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 7,250 head; total for week thus far, 40,920 head; for same time last week, 47,350 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 7,000 head; market opened 15 to 20c higher; closed steady and firm; all sold; State lambs, (60 to 91 lb,) $5.60@$5.90; good to prime Western, $5.75@$5; no choice prime here; cull to fair lots, $3.75@$5.50; mixed sheep, $3.50@$4.25; choice to prime, $4.50@$5; culls, $1.75@$2.75.

EAST LIBERTY, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts light; market firm at unchanged prices. Prime, $5.25@$5.50; good, $4.80@$5.10; good butchers', $4.20@$4.55; rough fat, $3.50@$4.10. Hogs—Receipts light; demand good and market active and higher. Philadelphia, $4.75@$4.80; best mixed, $4.65@$4.70; best Yorkers, $4.55@$4.60; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.40@$4.50; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Receipts light; market about steady. Export wethers, $4.50@$4.60; extra, $4.20@$4.40; good, $3.80@$4; fair, $2.60@$3.60; common, $1.25@$2; best lambs, $5.50@$5.80; good lambs, $4.80@$5.30; common to fair lambs, $2.30@$4.30.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; market strong, 10@15c higher. Native steers, $4.45@$5; Texas steers, $3.60@$3.90; Texas cows, $2.75@$3. Hogs—Receipts, 3,758 head; the quality good; market strong; prices 10c higher; the top, $4.60, was paid for good 254 to 360 lb averages; fair to good light and mixed lots brought $4.25@$4.50; common light, $4.20@$4.30. Sheep—Receipts very light; market strong; lambs, $4.90; native sheep, $4.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; market firm; common to extra steers, $3.90@$6.35; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$4.50; cows and bulls, $1.50@$4.50; calves, $2.50@$5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 26,000 head; market strong; heavy, $4.45@$4.65; common to mixed, $4.35@$4.60; choice assorted, $4.45@$4.55; light, $4.25@$4.45; pigs, $3.50@$4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; market firm; inferior to choice, $2.75@$4.75; lambs, $3.50@$5.60.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 15, 3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 68s 9d; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, steady at 55s; do, medium, steady at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 30s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 32s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 32s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 31s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 30s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 28s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm at 49s; American finest colored firm at 50s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s. Spirits of turpentine strong at 23s 6d. Resin—Common, no stock. Lard—Prime Western, spot, firm at 35s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 4s 10d; No. 2 red Spring firm at 5s 3½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 5s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 4s 3¼d; March steady at 4s 3d; April steady at 4s 3¼d; May steady at 4s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2@£3.

LONDON, March 15, 4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s per quarter; March shipment, via Cape, 34s. Linseed oil, 20s 1½d per cwt. Sperm oil, £34 10s per tun. Sugar—10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugals, polarizing 96 degrees test, and 8s 3d@8s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet sugar—March, 9s 3d; August, 9s 7¼d.

At the wool sales to-day French purchasers were well to the front in the competition for faulty, greasy, and scoured merinos. German operators made good purchases of parcels suitable to their wants, and Yorkshire buyers took liberally of all kinds at full rates. Pieces sold very briskly and lambs' wool readily. Following are the day's sales and the prices obtained: New South Wales—6,200 bales; scoured, 5¼@8½d; do locks and pieces, 4½@11¼d; greasy, 4@9½d; do locks and pieces, 4@7½d. Queensland—1,100 bales; scoured, 5¼@1s 3½d; do locks and pieces, 6¾@11½d; greasy, 4¾@7½d; do locks and pieces, 5½@6¼d. Victoria—2,400 bales; scoured, 5½d@2s 6d; do locks and pieces, 5¼d@1s 2¼d; greasy, 3½d @1s ½d; do locks and pieces, 4½@6¼d. South Australia—500 bales; scoured, 9@10½d; do locks and pieces, 5¾d; greasy, 4¾@8d; do locks and pieces, 4@6¼d. New Zealand—2,200 bales; scoured, 9½@10¾d; do locks and pieces, 6¾@8d; greasy, 5¼@9½d; do locks and pieces, 4¾@7½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—2,000 bales; scoured, 5d@1s 4½d; greasy, 4¼@6¼d.

HAVANA, March 15.—Sugar—Demand light; holders firm.

Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 7½ premium; on London, 18½ premium.

ANTWERP, March 15.—Petroleum—16f 50c paid and sellers for fine pale American.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton steady; good middling, 6⅝c; middling, 5⅝c; low middling, 5¼c; good ordinary, 4 15-16c; net receipts, 3,897 bales; gross, 4,111 bales; exports, to France, 8 bales; coastwise, 3,758 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 381,729 bales. Weekly net receipts, 47,491 bales; gross, 49,503 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,843 bales; to France, 9,208 bales; to the Continent, 1,492 bales; coastwise, 19,109 bales; sales, 35,000 bales.

GALVESTON, March 15.—Cotton firm; middling, 5 9-16c; low middling, 5 3-16c; good ordinary, 4 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,381 bales; sales, 1,107 bales; stock, 110,166 bales. Weekly net and gross receipts, 19,665 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,437 bales; coastwise, 8,730 bales; sales, 7,349 bales; spinners, 111 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—Cotton firm; middling, 5⅝c; low middling, 5 5-16c; good ordinary, 5c; net and gross receipts, 1,828 bales; exports coastwise, 2,715 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 62,533 bales. Weekly net and gross receipts, 11,495 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,900 bales; coastwise, 7,076 bales; sales, 1,825 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

REPORTS OF THE SALES OF TWO HOTEL PROPERTIES.

The Transactions by Brokers in Dwellings—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Rumor among real estate men concerned itself yesterday mainly with the properties of Mr. William Noble. It was reported that he had sold to an English syndicate, at $1,250,000, the Hotel Grenoble property, at Seventh Avenue, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, 200.5 feet on the avenue by 150 feet on Fifty-sixth Street and 115 feet on Fifty-seventh Street. It was also reported that Mr. Noble had sold the Hotel Empire property, at Ninth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Sixty-third Street, taking other property in part payment. Mr. Noble, late last evening, said the stories were not true.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George C. Edgar's Sons the four-story brownstone and brick dwelling 15 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.5. The same firm has sold the similar dwelling 28 West Seventy-first Street, 17 by 56 by 102.2.

Mr. Henry F. Cook has sold the three-and-one-half-story brick and brownstone dwelling 171 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 50 by 102.2, at about $29,000.

The four-story brownstone dwelling 15 West Eighty-third Street, 20 by 78 by 102.2, has been sold at $34,000.

Mr. C. G. Judson has sold the four-story stone and brick dwelling at the southeast corner of One Hundredth Street and West End Avenue.

Mr. W. J. Merritt has sold the four-story brick and stone dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, at about $35,000.

Messrs. Tim & Co. have sold for George H. Robinson to Anna E. Fowler, at $47,500, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 18 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Commissioner Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Borkel & Debevoise the three-story brick and frame building 5 Jones Street, 25 by 100, at $17,000. He has also sold, at $8,500 each, for improvement, the four lots on the north side of One Hundredth Street, 200 feet east of Lexington Avenue. He has also sold, at $13,500, the property at 852 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Mr. Adolphus E. Karelsen has sold for Samuel Green the property at 51 and 52 South Street and 5 and 7 Jones Lane, at about $125,000. He has also sold to Bauman & Muller the five-story brick flats 152 East Eighty-seventh Street and 46 and 48 Downing Street.

Mr. Frank L. Fisher was the broker in the sale, hitherto reported, of 305 West Ninety-third Street, to A. L. Ferguson. The price was $32,500.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, in partition, at $42,600, to the plaintiff, Bernardo de Toledo y Perez, the three-story brownstone dwelling 56 West Twenty-second Street, south side, 118.6 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 23 by 98.9.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $18,415, the five-story brick flat 74 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 105 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.11. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Kennelly sold to Edwin F. Raynor, the plaintiff, the three three-story brick dwellings 515, 517, and 525 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, beginning 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, the first two 18 by 99.11 and the other 17 by 99.11. They brought, respectively, $13,850, $12,875, and $12,750.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Lenox Avenue, five five-story brick flats, by Hellner & Wolf of 167 Broadway; cost, $190,000.

Nos. 2,328 to 2,332 First Avenue, one-story frame runway, by Henry Berghorn; cost, $900.

Crotona Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Samuel Street, three two-story-and-basement frame runway, by Clayton A. Booker of 1,872 Washington Avenue; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, eight five-story brick flats, by Cecilia Casset of 20 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; cost, $160,000.

No. 717 Tremont Avenue, one-story frame store, by Michael J. McDermott of 1,791 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $1,500.

Fifty-first Street, north side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, with stores, by Bertha Volkening of 48 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $50,000.

Fifty-third Street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, six five-story brick flats, by Bertha Volkening; cost $102,000.

Nos. 229 and 231 East Twenty-eighth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Patrick Lavelle of 121 Lexington Avenue; cost, $40,000.

Pleasant Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, one-story brick stable, by Henry Brown of 506 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; cost, $1,000.

Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, two three-story-and-basement brick dwellings, by Annie E. Ruddell of 461 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street; cost, $36,000.

Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 257 feet west of Ninth Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by George Gildersleeve of 240 West Seventeenth Street; cost, $54,000.

Tenth Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, by Josephine Forster and Louise O'Connell, alterations to five five-story brick tenements and stores; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 26 and 28 Essex Street, by Marks Lazarus, alterations to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Macomb's Dam Road, by Albert Tilt, alterations to three-story frame hotel; cost, $4,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, south side, and East River, by A. M. Peffers, alterations to one-story frame pavilion; cost, $500.

No. 40 Frost Street, by J. P. Phoenix estate, alterations to four-story brick store and office; cost, $400.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 31 feet north of Sixty-seventh Street, by Lorenz Grundhoefer, alterations to three-story frame dwelling, &c.; cost, $100.

Ninetieth Street, southwest corner of Avenue A, by St. Joseph's Asylum, alterations to four-story-and-basement brick asylum; cost not given.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. H. J. Miller has sold for Casper Lucke to Susan Nolan at $6,600 the three-story flat at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Suydam Place, taking in part payment at $2,000 a plot of land on Ralph Street, 470 feet north of Irving Avenue.

At auction in Brooklyn, yesterday, Messrs. Taylor & Fox sold to John Moran at $6,600 the four-story brick dwelling, with three-story brick dwelling in rear, at 109 North Seventh Street, 25 by 100 feet.

Mr. F. B. Van Vleck, as referee, sold to the plaintiff, Julia Ann Williams, at $1,450 a plot at Gravesend, adjoining the Stillwell property, 200 by 70 feet.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Forty-first Street, north side, 160 feet south of Third Avenue, rear, two one-story brick buildings, 50 by 20 feet each, $1,500; Jacob Schaefer, owner.

Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 120 feet west of Tenth Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 40 feet, $2,500; Patrick McCabe, owner.

Myrtle Avenue, south side, 200.2 feet east of Broadway, two-story and loft, 73.0½ by 60 feet, irregular triangle, $6,000; Washington Wilson, owner.

Third Avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Fifty-sixth Street, two one-story stores, 25 by 60 and 15 by 60 feet, $2,500 in all; A. C. Fischer, owner.

Ninetieth Street, southeast corner of Gatling Place, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 22 feet, $1,350; John Kelly, owner.

Wyckoff Avenue, west side, 75 feet south of Linden Street, three-story flat and store, 19.9 by 60 feet, $4,000; Blank Brothers, owners.

Myrtle Avenue, south side, 107½ feet north of Stanhope Street, three-story flat and store, five families, 25 by 57 feet, $4,000; James Bass, owner.

East Thirty-ninth Street, east side, 217.6 feet south of Avenue D, two-story-and-attic detached dwelling, two families, 22 by 40 feet, $2,500; Otto Goedel, owner.

Driggs Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Sutton Street, two three-story flats, for six families each, 25 by 60 feet each, $4,800 each; O. W. Humphrey, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 15.

3D AV, 1,103; Margaret L. Muller and another, executors of Adrian H. Muller, to Lenox Smith..... $24,600

85TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Henrietta V. Wheeler and Nettie B. Bells to Charles Stegmayer..... 10,500

124TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 55.6 x100.11; August Ruff and others to Charles Koker..... 68,000

124TH ST, 206 East; Charles Koker and wife to William Becker..... 34,500

11TH ST, 242 West; William H. Board and wife to Gouverneur M. Crist..... 1

87TH ST, s s, 35.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.8; Samuel Green and wife to Ida Muller and Johannah Baumann..... 10

DOVENING ST, 46 and 48; same to same..... 10

81ST ST, 233 East; Sophie Heuman to Regina Heuman..... 6,800

152D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 52.10, to old Croton Aqueduct, 70.10x88.5; Margaret J. Steers and husband to Juliet Holland..... 1

2D AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 101st St, 25 x90; Adam Moller and wife to Abram Wiborn..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 15 West; Kate L. Gilbert to Allen Tucker..... 1

SOUTH ST, s w corner of Jones Lane, 40.4x107x40.8x108.3; Lawrence Martin and wife to Samuel Green.. 10

VALENTINE AV, w s, 308.4 ft s of road leading from Centre Bridge to Fordham Station, 200x250; Homer R. Baldwin to Mary E. G. Baldwin.. ..

CHERRY ST, 231; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein..... 37,000

SAME PROPERTY; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and B. Mayer..... 37,000

26TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of 9th Av, 22x 66; Alexander Henderson to Hugh Getty..... 11,000

30TH ST, n s, 193.4 ft w of 3d Av, 26.8x98.9; James L. Hutchinson and wife to Thomas Dooner..... 1

36TH ST, 26 West; Joseph Holland to Henry S. Wilson..... 1

26TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of 9th Av, 22x 66; David Wilkie and wife to Alexander Henderson..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 425 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 98.9; Elise Valentine to James J. Golding..... 23,000

87TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x201.5; Edward Hirsh and Morris Steinhardt and wives to Peter Wagner and another..... 100

91ST ST, s s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 54.6x100.8; Frederick W. Sauer and others to Edward and Henry Hirsh..... 100

SAME PROPERTY; Edward Hirsh and wife to William Drought..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 325.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.10x102.2; Le Grand L. Clark to Joseph Clark..... 24,000

84TH ST, 323 West; the Amsterdam Investment Company to Madeline Steinbach..... 22,250

89TH ST, s s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 31x100.8; Theodore A. Squier and wife to Joseph E. Weed..... 1

BAYARD ST, n s, 100 ft e of Pyne St, 42.10x100.3x49.2x97; William Graul and wife to Marie Reichert. 2,300

83D ST, n s, 133.8 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5; Mary L. Allen and husband to John W. S. Gouley.... 48,000

76TH ST, 59 East, William H. Jacob and another to Irving Grinnell and others, trustees..... 1

73D ST, n s, 200 ft w of First Av, 25x100.2; Sigmund Lewy and wife to Lydia Johanning..... 1

AVENUE A, or Eastern Boulevard, w s, 52.2 ft n of 85th St, 25x94; Frederick Schuck and wife to Gustav L. Progatzky..... 28,500

72D ST, s s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25 x102.2; Charles G. Martin and wife to Arthur de Forrest Wheeler..... 31,000

76TH ST, 350 East; Leopold Hutter and wife to Max Einstein..... 14,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 74th St, 102.2 x150; Wilhelm Pickhardt and Adolf Kuttroff and wives to Alfred D. Pell..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 135 ft s of Fitch St, 27x110; Mary A. Waterson to John M. Maut and wife..... 2,650

ELSMERE Place, n s, 500 ft w of Marion Av, 25x100; Henry C. Wyand to Mary Hartmann..... 4,250

BATHGATE AV, w s, 182.3 ft s of 183d St, strip, 62.3x175.6; Sarah Farrell to Mary J. O'Brien..... 265

BATHGATE AV, w s, 182.3 ft s of 183d St, 50x175.6; Margaret L. Haughey to Mary J. O'Brien..... 5,250

BRIGGS AV, w s, 156.11 ft s of Suburban St, 50x110; Murray & Danenbaum and another to Henry F. Larrabee..... 2,500

MOTT AV, e s, at north corner lands of Carley, 50x227 to lands of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 61x217; Newman Cowen and wife to Josephine Hunter..... 1

MONTGOMERY ST, w s, 75 ft s of Madison St, 25x92; Henry Meyer and wife to Isabelle Levy...ex. prop. and 1

6TH ST, 714; Gustave Lange and wife to Rose Goldberger..... 13,400

GREENE ST, 204 and 206; Louise and Louis Schultz to Katharine R. Jackson..... 150,000

WILLETT ST, 8; Michael Fay and William Stacom and wives to Idel Fox..... 35,000

5TH AV, 12; John Heyzer and wife to George Sanderson..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25 x100.8; John N. Raedig and wife to Carl Hahn..... 24,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 74th St, 102.2 x150; Carl Pickhardt and wife to Alfred D. Pell..... 472,500

78TH ST, s s, 260.8 ft w of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2; Carl Hahn and wife to John N. Raedig..... 6,000

BROOKE AV, s e corner of 147th St, 50x100; Gouverneur Tillotson to Enoch C. Bell..... 1

211TH ST, s e corner of Isham St, 166.9x96.8x136.7 gore; William S. Silva and wife to Daniel E. Seybel. 4,400

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft n of 129th St, 25x96; Louis Stern and wife to John M. Delmour..... 32,000

80TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Avenue A, 26x102.2; Katharina Straenger to Charles Albrecht..... 22,250

128TH ST, 247 East; Maria Kilcoyne to Howard McWilliams..... 1

122D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Edward B. Thiele..... 14,000

109TH ST, 86 East; Emilie Trube to John J. Tucker..... 10,300

101ST ST, 209 East; the executors of Babette Berman to Michael Berger. 12,750

112TH ST, 213 East; Mary G. and Charles R. Ellison to Martin Goerl. 11,250

8TH AV, w s, 100 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; Newman Cowen and wife to Frank McCormick..... 13,000

129TH ST, 116 and 120 West; Jarvis B. Smith to Emily C. Berthet..... 1

97TH ST, 153 and 155 West; Margaret Gilmore and Sarah J. Johnson to John Curry and another..... 1

133D ST, s s, 245.8 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x100; Charles Hohl to William C. Lichtenstein..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Judah L., to United States Trust Company of New-York; s s of 81st St, 200 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 13,000

ALBRECHT, Charles, and wife to Katharina Straenger; s s of 80th St, 225 ft w of Avenue A, installments..... 8,750

BELL, Enoch C., to Hudson River Bank; s e corner of Brook Av and 147th St, 1 year..... $7,000

BROLLES, Jennie E., and another to the Sun and Evening Sun Building Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association; w s of Prospect Av, 100.8 ft s of 156th St, installments..... 7,452

BRINTZINGER, William F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 862 Columbus Av, 5 years.. 17,000

BEDLOW, Henry, and others to H. B. Turner; Lots 1,139 to 1,142 and 1,159 to 1,162, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year..... 3,900

BAUMANN, Johannah, to Samuel Green; s s of 87th St, 35.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 3,000

CAREY, Bartholomew, and wife to Gustav Lange; s s of 100th St, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

CURRY, John, and another to Margaret Gilmore and another; 153 and 155 West 97th St, 1 year..... 11,000

CRIST, Govenleur M., to W. H. Board; 242 West 11th St, 3 years.. 2,000

CONGER, Clarence R., individually and as trustee, to Rosella D. Marshall; s s of Madison St, Lot 463, map of Henry Rutgers estate, 3 years..... 10,000

DOBRINER, Sophie, and another to Sophie Sinsheimer; s s of 95th St, 226.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year.. 2,000

DOONER, Thomas, to James L. Hutchinson; 143 East 30th St, 3 years..... 37,500

DROUGHT, William, to Edward Hirsh and another; s s of 91st St, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 32,373

DOONER, Thomas, to C. G. Martin; n s of 30th St, 193.4 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

HYDE, John E., and wife to L. H. Beers; 137 West 41st St, 1 year.. 1,200

EINSTEIN, Max, to Sherman trustees; n s of 76th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 7,000

SAME to Leopold Hutter; same property, 1 year..... 4,000

FOX, Idel, to Michael Fay and another; 8